

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific***Vol IV No 108****5 June 1978****JAPAN**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|------|
| Sonoda Plans Early July Peking Visit for Treaty Talks | C | 1 | 1/A6 |
| Foreign Ministry Officials, Businessmen To Meet in U.S. | C | 1 | 1/A6 |
| First Quarter Economic Output Best in 5 Years | C | 1 | 1/A6 |

NORTH KOREA

| | | | |
|---|---|----|-------|
| Reports on Activities of Delegation to UN Disarmament Session | D | 1 | 1/A7 |
| Meeting of Nonaligned Ministers | D | 1 | 1/A7 |
| Yi Chong-mok Address | D | 1 | 1/A7 |
| Waldheim-Yi Chong-mok Meeting | D | 2 | 1/A8 |
| MINJU CHOSEN Urges Increased Unity Among Nonaligned Countries [2 Jun] | D | 2 | 1/A8 |
| NODONG SINMUN Alleges ROK 'Piracy' in Boat Incidents [4 Jun] | D | 4 | 1/A10 |
| Agricultural Group From Togo Arrives 2 June | D | 5 | 1/A11 |
| Meets With Kang Yang-uk | D | 5 | 1/A11 |
| 3 June Banquet | D | 6 | 1/A12 |
| Sees Opera With Kye Ung-tae | D | 6 | 1/A12 |
| Former ROK Generals in U.S. Form 'Antifascist' Organization | D | 7 | 1/A13 |
| Youth Meeting Marks Date of Uprising in South Korea | D | 8 | 1/A14 |
| NODONG SINMUN Stresses Importance of Serving People [3 Jun] | D | 9 | 1/B1 |
| NODONG SINMUN Recalls Pochonbo Victory Anniversary [4 Jun] | D | 11 | 1/B3 |

SOUTH KOREA

| | | | |
|--|---|---|------|
| Impact of Possible U.S. Grain Cutoff Downplayed | E | 1 | 1/B5 |
| Contacts With Nonaligned Nations To Be Increased | E | 1 | 1/B5 |
| NDP Dissidents Express Regret Over Court Ruling | E | 1 | 1/B5 |
| Economic Performance Increase Reported for First Quarter | E | 2 | 1/B6 |
| Ministry Plans 40 Nuclear Powerplants by End of Century | E | 2 | 1/B6 |
| Economic Agreement Concluded With Belgium | E | 3 | 1/B7 |
| Prince Albert Receives Decoration | E | 3 | 1/B7 |
| RPR Radio Calls Sneider Remarks on DPRK Threat 'Absurd' | E | 3 | 1/B7 |
| RPR Radio Condemns ROK Display of Spy Boat | E | 4 | 1/B8 |
| Briefs: Experts to Saudi Arabia | E | 5 | 1/B9 |

MONGOLIA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|
| Communique on Deputy Foreign Minister's Visit to Angola | F | 1 | 1/B10 |
| SRV Envoy Reports PRC Slander, Gains MPR Support | F | 2 | 1/B11 |

CAMBODIA

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|
| Ieng Sary Departs 3 June for UN Disarmament Session | H | 1 | 1/B12 |
| Special Envoy of Algerian President Arrives for Visit | H | 1 | 1/B12 |
| Meets With Ieng Sary | H | 1 | 1/B12 |
| Ieng Thirith Hosts Banquet | H | 2 | 1/B13 |
| Ieng Thirith Speech | H | 2 | 1/B13 |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|-------|
| Romanian Economic-Trade Delegation Ends Visit | H | 3 | 1/B14 |
| Vietnamese 'Spy' Captured in February Confesses | H | 3 | 1/B14 |
| Revolutionary Arm. in Mondolkiri Maintains Vigilance | H | 4 | 1/C1 |
| Army in Kaoh Andet Struggles To Fulfill Tasks | H | 5 | 1/C2 |

LAOS

| | | | |
|---|---|---|------|
| Thai Foreign Minister Uppadit Departs for Home 2 June | I | 1 | 1/C4 |
| Women's Union Delegation Leaves for Vietnam Visit | I | 1 | 1/C4 |
| Arrival in Hanoi | I | 1 | 1/C4 |

THAILAND

| | | | |
|---|---|---|-------|
| Reportage on Trade Delegation's Visit to Vietnam | J | 1 | 1/C5 |
| Meeting With Pham Van Long [BANGKOK POST 4 Jun] | J | 1 | 1/C5 |
| Further Details on Meeting [NATION REVIEW 4 Jun] | J | 2 | 1/C6 |
| Don Muang Airport Remarks | J | 2 | 1/C6 |
| Aphon Siphiphat Statement | J | 3 | 1/C7 |
| Op Wasurat Statement | J | 3 | 1/C7 |
| Details of Agreements [NATION REVIEW 4 Jun] | J | 4 | 1/C8 |
| BANGKOK POST Report [5 Jun] | J | 5 | 1/C9 |
| Report on Foreign Minister's Visit to Laos | J | 6 | 1/C10 |
| New Vietnamese Ambassador Calls on Prime Minister | J | 7 | 1/C11 |

VIETNAM

| | | | |
|---|---|----|-------|
| NHAN DAN 'Commentator' Decries Cambodian Refusal To Negotiate [5 Jun] | K | 1 | 1/C12 |
| SRV Ambassador in Peking: Cambodian Note To Be Ignored [REUTER] | K | 2 | 1/C13 |
| Units of 7th Military Region Fight, Train, Build Country [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May] | K | 2 | 1/C13 |
| An Giang Guerrilla Force Defeats Cambodian 'Intruders' | K | 3 | 1/C14 |
| AFP Hanoi Correspondent on Status of SRV-PRC Relations | K | 4 | 1/D1 |
| PRC 31 May Television Program on Chinese Exodus Reported | K | 4 | 1/D1 |
| Hanoi International Broadcasts Refute PRC Charges | K | 5 | 1/D2 |
| Mandarin Commentary | K | 5 | 1/D2 |
| Cambodian-Language Commentary | K | 6 | 1/D3 |
| Thai-Language Commentary | K | 8 | 1/D5 |
| Anonymous NHAN DAN Reader Scores Peking Radio 'Tragic Story' [3 Jun] | K | 9 | 1/D6 |
| Chinese Refugee From Phnom Penh Tells of Persecution in Cambodia | K | 10 | 1/D7 |
| Mass Meetings Continue To Refute PRC Charges, Support Government | K | 11 | 1/D8 |
| Hanoi Ethnic Chinese | K | 11 | 1/D8 |
| Ho Chi Minh City People | K | 12 | 1/D9 |
| Further Report | K | 13 | 1/D10 |
| Ho Chi Minh City Intellectuals | K | 13 | 1/D10 |
| Textile Mill Exhibit | K | 13 | 1/D10 |
| International Support for Stand on Ethnic Chinese Continues | K | 14 | 1/D11 |
| Soviet, Indian, French Papers | K | 14 | 1/D11 |
| Bulgarian Official, Hungarian Paper | K | 14 | 1/D11 |
| Cuban Minister, Media, CSSR Paper | K | 15 | 1/D12 |
| Hungarian Group, USSR-CSSR Statement | K | 15 | 1/D12 |
| Mongolian Official, Cuban, Malaysian Papers | K | 16 | 1/D13 |

| | | |
|--|------|-------|
| Senator Kennedy's Remarks on Normalization of Relations Noted | K 16 | 1/D13 |
| Nguyen Van Hieu Addresses UN Disarmament Session | K 17 | 1/D14 |
| Government, UN Agency Sign Research Project Documents | K 17 | 1/D14 |
| Thai Trade Delegation Meets Pham Van Dong, Concludes Visit | K 18 | 1/E1 |
| Pham Van Dong Receives Outgoing Malaysian Envoy | K 18 | 1/E1 |
| Diplomatic Relations To Be Established With Turkey 7 June | K 18 | 1/E1 |
| VNA Begins Carrying Nonaligned News Agency Items | K 19 | 1/E2 |
| Prices of Goods in Ho Chi Minh City Reportedly Decline | K 19 | 1/E2 |
| LATE REPORT: Teng Sary Meets With Teng Hsiao-ping in Peking | K 19 | 1/E2 |
| LATE REPORT: TRC Uses Thieves, Smugglers To Slander SRV | K 19 | 1/E2 |
| Briefs: Soviet-Aided Construction; French, Belgian Friendship Delegations; Italian National Day; Ho Chi Minh City Collectivization | K 20 | 1/E3 |

MALAYSIA AND SINGAPORE

MALAYSIA

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Algerian Envoy Brings Boumediene Message to Prime Minister | O 1 | 1/E4 |
| Agreement Signed on Joint Economic Treaty with Libya | O 1 | 1/E4 |

SINGAPORE

| | | |
|---|-----|------|
| Lee Kuan Yew Leaves on Visit to Bahrain, Iran | O 1 | 1/E4 |
|---|-----|------|

PHILIPPINES

| | | |
|--|-----|------|
| Marcos Converts State Departments Into Ministries [AFP] | P 1 | 1/E5 |
| SRV Embassy in Manila Denies Knowledge of Refugees [AFP] | P 1 | 1/E5 |

Item 6-B-E

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SONODA PLANS EARLY JULY PEKING VISIT FOR TREATY TALKS

OW021243Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1241 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpt] Tokyo, 2 Jun (KYODO)--Foreign Minister Sunao Sonoda said in the Diet Friday he intended to visit Peking early next month for talks with Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua on the pending peace and friendship treaty between the two countries.

In a session of the House of Councillors Foreign Affairs Committee, Sonoda said he met Huang in New York earlier this week and was told he would be in Peking from early July to mid-July. Sonoda said a Chinese reply was expected this week or early next week to a Japanese offer to resume the long-suspended treaty talks.

Ambassador Shoji Sato in Peking will be called home for consultations about the coming negotiations soon after the Chinese response is received, Sonoda said. Then, Yosuke Nakae, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, and other officials will be sent to Peking to assist Sato in the negotiations, he said.

He himself will visit Peking on Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda's instructions to put the finishing touches to the technical level negotiations, he explained.

FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIALS, BUSINESSMEN TO MEET IN U.S.

OW030935Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0925 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Jun (KYODO)--This year's joint conference of Foreign Ministry officials and Japanese businessmen in the United States will be held in New York June 13 and 14, the Foreign Ministry said Saturday.

The conferees will exchange opinions on Japan-U.S. economic and trade problems and other related matters, such as Japanese business behavior in the United States, it said.

Participants from the Foreign Ministry will include Fumihiko Togo, ambassador to the United States; Hiromichi Miyazaki, deputy foreign minister for economic affairs; and Toshihiro Nakajima, director-general of the American Affairs Bureau.

Following the New York meeting, a similar conference will be held in Vancouver, Canada, June 19 and 20, the ministry added.

FIRST QUARTER ECONOMIC OUTPUT BEST IN 5 YEARS

OW030338Y Tokyo KYODO in English 0256 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Excerpts] Tokyo, 3 Jun (KYODO)--Japan's economic output scored the best gain in 5 years in the first quarter of this year, giving the government a strong lift for its 7 percent growth target in fiscal 1978, official figures showed Friday. The preliminary report, published by the Economic Planning Agency (EPA), said gross national product (GNP)--the nation's total output of goods and services--rose 2.4 percent in real terms in the January-March period compared with the previous quarter.

It was the sharpest quarterly increase since a 3.4 percent leap in the first 3 months of 1973. The GNP in fiscal 1977 ended March 31 climbed 5.4 percent, slightly better than the government's revised projection of 5.3 percent.

Leading the solid first-quarter growth were consumer spending, public works and exports. Consumer spending, which accounts for more than half the GNP, rose 2.1 percent in the first quarter for the fastest rise in 3 years since a 2.4 percent gain in the first quarter of 1975. Government fixed investment jumped 2.4 percent, reflecting massive fiscal spending on public works. Export earnings surged 7.5 percent.

REPORTS ON ACTIVITIES OF DELEGATION TO UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

Meeting of Nonaligned Ministers

SK040919Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jun (KCNA)--The meeting of ministers for foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries on the special session of the U.S. General Assembly devoted to disarmament was held in New York on 29 May according to a report.

The meeting was attended by the delegation of our country headed by Yi Chong-mok and delegations of other member states of the non-aligned movement. The meeting discussed the problem of joint action of the non-aligned countries on disarmament and adopted a relevant document.

Yi Chong-mok, head of the delegation of our country, made a speech at the meeting. The special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament is now on in New York.

Yi Chong-mok Address

SK040909Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0831 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang 4 Jun (KCNA)--Yi Chong-mok, head of the delegation of our country, made a speech on 29 May at the meeting of ministers for foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries on the special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament, according to a report from New York. He said:

The special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament, convened on the initiative of the non-aligned countries, is faced with the important task of taking practical measures to put an end to the arms race, which has been intensified as never before, and to preserve and consolidate world peace and security. We consider that the meeting of ministers for foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries is of weighty importance for joint action of the non-aligned countries at the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds that all nuclear weapons should be completely destroyed, new weapons not be developed and the arms race be brought to an end. It opposes the building of military bases in the territories of others' countries and demands the withdrawal of all means of war, including nuclear weapons and foreign troops deployed in the territories of others dismantling of foreign military bases.

Today the decisions and agreements devoted to disarmament have not been implemented due to the imperialists. Military bases and foreign troops exist as ever in the territories of others' countries, and the arms race and the development of mass destruction weapons are going on on a larger scale.

The U.S. administration is drastically increasing military spending and working to step up the production of neutron bombs and nuclear bombs with highly explosive power, continuously develop up-to-date weapons of mass destruction and deploy them in various parts of the world. As a result, tension is heightened and there exists the constant danger of a new war. This endangers world peace and security.

The non-aligned countries should take joint action so that the special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament convened under such a situation may adopt practical measures for disarmament. We consider that in order to deal with realistic problems for disarmament, the disarmament session should direct due attention to the intensification of the arms race and the expansion of military bases in others' countries by the imperialists and to the developments in those countries and regions whose sovereignty is violated and peace and security are menaced by the military occupation.

Today the southern half of our country is still occupied by U.S. troops and covered with a network of U.S. military bases. There, nuclear weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and combat equipment are increased on a large scale. In South Korea there are more than 720 nuclear weapons of the U.S. This is the source of heightened tension and increasing danger of a new war in our country.

The U.S. troops and their nuclear weapons and all other means of war should be withdrawn from South Korea, and the U.S. military bases there be dismantled for peace in Korea and her reunification and for peace and security in this region.

Waldheim-Yi Chong-mok Meeting

SKD40926Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jun (KCNA)--Yi Chong-mok, vice-minister of foreign affairs of our country, who had attended the meeting of ministers for foreign affairs of the non-aligned countries, met Kurt Waldheim, secretary general of the United Nations, on 31 May in New York, according to a report. They exchanged views on problems of mutual concern.

Present on the occasion was ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, Han Si-hae, permanent observer of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the United Nations.

MINJU CHOSON URGES INCREASED UNITY AMONG NONALIGNED COUNTRIES

OWO31627Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1600 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--MINJU CHOSON on 2 June carried an article headlined "Strengthening the Unity of the Non-Aligned Countries Is Firm Guarantee for Victory of Anti-Imperialist Revolutionary Cause." The author says:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his speeches at banquets and mass rallies welcoming foreign state leaders who visited our country recently reiterated the revolutionary line of strengthening solidarity among the non-aligned nations, the countries of the new-emerging forces, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the characteristics of the current developments. It is a firm guarantee for the victory of the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause to strengthen militant solidarity among them.

The struggle of the peoples of these countries for the building of a new society is, in essence, a struggle against domination and interference by the imperialists and for defence of political sovereignty and a struggle for destroying the predatory foothold of foreign monopoly capital and achieving economic independence.

The common cause of anti-imperialism and independence links together the countries of the new-emerging forces--the non-aligned nations--as one, and the militant solidarity among them is the main factor in the guarantee for the overwhelming superiority of the revolutionary forces in the struggle against the imperialists.

Only when their peoples, struggling to attain the common goal, strengthen militant solidarity can they increase the anti-imperialist revolutionary forces scores of fold, nay hundreds of fold, and rally all the counter-revolutionary forces to successfully frustrate the manoeuvres of the imperialists challenging peace and democracy, national independence and socialism, and ensure the victory of the revolution.

The present situation makes it all the more urgent for the non-aligned nations--the countries of the new-emerging forces--to strengthen militant solidarity, points out the article. It refers in detail to the splitting and alienating manoeuvres of the imperialist and dominationist forces against these countries and their scramble to grab them.

The article continues: The obtaining situation urgently demands that the countries of the new-emerging forces, the non-aligned nations, strengthen their joint struggle for achieving a united front against the forces of imperialism and colonialism, old and new, and frustrate their splitting and alienating manoeuvres and scramble.

The commonness of their past position and the commonness of the present struggle in advancing along the road of anti-imperialism and independence are the solid foundation for their unity into one and close cooperation.

Victories and successes registered by peoples of new-emerging forces in international relations through their common struggle in recent years proved that if the non-aligned nations--countries of new-emerging forces--unite, they could check and foil the imperialists' manoeuvres of aggression and plunder, establish an international economic order and build an independent and prosperous new world, the article declares, and goes on:

These countries should not be inveigled into the scramble of foreign aggressive forces for a sphere of influence but, by their concerted action, should bar imperialist and colonialist forces from setting foot on the soil of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Noting that imperialist "aid" is a guide for aggression and subjugation and a tool of exploitation and plunder, the article stresses: The countries of new-emerging forces with faith in their own strength should solve their problems for themselves under all circumstances and solve the difficult problems arising in building a new society through economic and technical cooperation mainly on the principle of filling each other's needs.

Our party and the government of the republic, consistently pursuing an independent and principled foreign policy, regard it as an important principle to unite with the non-aligned nations, the countries of the new-emerging forces, with the peoples of all countries of the world advocating independence.

Our people will as ever wage a common struggle against imperialist aggression, interference, alienating and splitting manoeuvres in firm unity with the peoples of non-aligned nations, the countries of new-emerging forces, and actively support and encourage their revolutionary struggle with might and main.

NODONG SINMUN ALLEGES ROK 'PIRACY' IN BOAT INCIDENTS

SK040245Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2245 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 4 June article: "The Dastardly Anticomunist Racket Designed to Cover Up Piracy"]

[Text] The South Korean puppet clique, which sank our peaceful fishing vessel in distress on the high seas by indiscriminately firing upon it and then kidnaped the fishermen, is frantically kicking up an anticomunist racket in an attempt to cover up its barbarous piracy and deceive the world.

Openly challenging our side's just demand that it apologize to us for its piracy this time and immediately and unconditionally return the kidnaped fishermen, on 2 June the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique, mobilizing all government-backed propaganda means, again began a racket to portray our peaceful fishing boat as an armed spy vessel and the fishermen as spies. Along with this propaganda, noisily clamoring about a so-called spy boat incident on the sea off Komundo Island--another conspiracy previously fabricated in an attempt to slander our side--the puppets announced that they will hold an exhibition showing photographs, belongings and wreckage of the "spy boat," which they allegedly seized on the spot. It is said that this racket will be conducted for 50 days beginning on 3 June in Seoul and other provincial cities. In other words, this commotion is intended to present evidence supporting the puppets' conspiracy fabricating that the sunken fishing boat was an armed spy boat and the kidnaped fishermen armed spies.

This clearly shows how viciously and shamelessly the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is running wild to deceive the people, lying that our peaceful fishing craft was an armed spy vessel and the fishermen armed spies to justify their barbarous piracy. The puppets' creation of an anticomunist racket in an attempt to justify their barbarous piracy--running counter to unanimous protest and denunciation by all Korean people and the world's peace-loving peoples--is a shameless, brigandish and out-and-out criminal act which only such vicious military gangsters as the Pak Chong-hui clique can commit.

We again sternly condemn and reveal to the world the intolerable treasonous and treacherous act of the Pak Chong-hui clique, which is viciously kicking up a dastardly anticomunist racket in an attempt to conceal the vicious piracy against the nation. As we have already made clear, there were no rifles or ammunition on our fishing vessel No 6122. There were only fishing nets, fishing gear and many tons of fish that the fishermen had caught. The fishermen, who were in great peril while drifting because of engine trouble, constantly sent out a distress signal. Despite this, the puppets still insist that our fishing boat was an armed spy vessel and the fishermen armed spies, clamoring that our fishing boat attacked first and that they did not receive the signal requesting rescue. How on earth could a fishing boat, with its fish nets and gear, have attacked first? When they failed to receive the distress signal were the puppet sailors suddenly dead?

The puppets' clamoring about being attacked first and failing to receive a distress signal are nothing but excuses for lying that our peaceful fishing vessel was an armed spy boat and the fishermen armed spies. The exhibition racket by the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique is also a shameless fabrication designed to cover up its piracy and divert the people's attention. The so-called photographs, belongings and wreckage of the "spy boat" which the puppets are displaying are those taken from a South Korean Central Intelligence Agency warehouse and counterfeited by numerous experts in the anticomunist conspiracy racket.

The South Korean puppets have on many occasions in the past launched similar exhibitions. Many people still recall that many articles displayed in these exhibitions were exposed as having been made in the United States, and thus were laughed at. The racket to deceive people by displaying shabby articles is a preposterous and foolish commotion, which only vicious anticommunist gangsters such as the Pak Chong-hui clique can foment.

This exhibition racket lays bare the vicious nature of the military gangsters, who are engaged in all sorts of conspiracies. The kicking up of an anticommunist racket by clamoring about a "spy boat" and the like are hackneyed tactics which the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique employs whenever it plots new anticommunist and political conspiracies.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has been driven into a serious crisis in which it cannot maintain its power even a day without deceiving the people and misleading public opinion. With the illicit 28 May election for long-term office of the Pak Chong-hui clique, the mood of antigovernment struggle among South Korean students and people of all walks of life is daily increasing.

The South Korean puppets committed an act of barbarous piracy against our peaceful fishing boat and are launching anticommunist propaganda in an attempt to extricate themselves from their political crisis. But this has only resulted in worsening their serious situation. The Pak Chong-hui clique is resorting to more vicious and indiscreet anticommunist rackets to continuously maintain its colonial, fascist and military rule in South Korea, suppressing the South Korean people's antigovernment struggle, inspiring confrontation and war hysteria among the South Korean people under the slogan of anticommunism and justifying its policy for division.

However, this constitutes no more than its death throes. The truth about the incident cannot be covered up with the fabricated anticommunist conspiracy racket. The puppets cannot escape responsibility for the piracy. The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique must immediately halt the dastardly anticommunist racket, apologize to our side and immediately and unconditionally return our kidnaped fishermen.

AGRICULTURAL GROUP FROM TOGO ARRIVES 2 JUNE

SK030344Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--A government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo headed by Ayite G. Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources, arrived in Pyongyang on 2 June by train.

The delegation was met at Pyongyang railway station by Comrade Kye Ung-tae, personages concerned and a large number of working people in the city.

Meets With Kang Yang-uk

SK030345Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-president Kang Yang-uk on 2 June met and had a friendly conversation with the government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo which paid a courtesy call on him.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Ayite G. Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources. Comrade Kye Ung-tae and So Kwan-hi, Kim Kyong-yon and other personages concerned were on hand.

3 June Banquet

SK070410Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK

[Excerpts] Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea arranged a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on 2 June in honour of the government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo.

Speaking at the banquet, Comrade Kye Ung-tae said: The friendship between the two peoples provided by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the outstanding leader of the Togolese people, His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, is growing deeper with each passing day.

The industrious and courageous Togolese people have made successes in the building of a new society upholding the slogan "Togolisation" of economy, under the correct leadership of His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema, he noted, and declared: Our people wish them greater success in their struggle for building a more developed Togo.

Pursuing the policy of non-alignment in external relations, he said the Togolese Government is striving for the complete liberation and unity of Africa. He stressed: We will always remember that the government and people of Togo oppose "two Koreas" and recognize only one Korea in the international arena and render active support to the Korean people's struggle for forcing all foreign troops out of South Korea and reunifying the country independently without any outside interference.

Head of the delegation, Ayite G. Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources, spoke next.

At the banquet, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, the attendants drank toasts to the good health and long life of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and to the good health and long life of the outstanding leader of the Togolese people, His Excellency President Gnassingbe Eyadema. Members of the delegation were invited to the banquet. Vice President Kang Yang-uk and personages concerned were present.

Sees Opera With Kye Ung-tae

SK041134Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jun, (KCNA)--The revolutionary opera "Sea of Blood" was performed Saturday evening at the Pyongyang Grand Theatre for the government hydraulic-agricultural delegation of the Republic of Togo.

Invited to see the performance were the members of the delegation headed by Ayite G. Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau of the Togolese People's Rally and minister of mines, energy and hydraulic resources. Comrade Kye Ung-tae and working people in the city saw the performance together with the guests.

The revolutionary opera was warmly acclaimed by the guests. At the end of the performance the delegation presented a basket of flowers to the artists in congratulation of their successful performance.

FORMER ROK GENERALS IN U.S. FORM 'ANTIFASCIST' ORGANIZATION

OW021631Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1603 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 June (KCNA)--The 11 May issue of MINJOK SIBO, the paper of compatriots under the influence of the "'ROK' Residents Association in Japan" ("Mindan"), reported that former South Korean puppet army "generals" and high-ranking officers in the United States held a meeting in Washington on 14 and 15 April and inaugurated the "Council of South Korean Retired Generals for Democracy" to struggle for the acceleration of the democratization of South Korean society, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It was decided at the meeting to make into one the "National Union in Americas for Democracy," anti-fascist fighting organizations of Koreans in the United States.

In his speech Choe Tok-sin, former lieutenant general of the South Korean puppet army and former puppet foreign minister, said: "As long as there remains the Pak regime, the misfortunes of the nation cannot be dispelled and neither democracy nor unification can be expected. We have gathered at this meeting with the determination to dedicate our remaining years to the overthrow of the Pak dictatorship," he declared.

Congratulatory speeches were made by Kim Chai-chun, chairman of the "North American Union of the Movement for Democracy," Yim Chang-yong, senior chairman of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" ("Hanminryon") and chairman of the "National Union in Americas for Democracy," and Song Chong-yul, chairman of the U.S. branch of the "National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the promotion of Unification," and a letter from Pae Tong-ho, chairman and general director of "Hanminryon" was conveyed at the meeting.

Also introduced at the meeting was a letter from Chang To-yong, former chief of staff of the puppet army, who was chairman of the "Supreme Council of National Reconstruction" right after the military coup d'etat staged by traitor Pak Chong-hu.

Chang To-yong, the sponsor chairman of the meeting, said in his letter that he felt responsible for his "failure to strictly control" his men, as the military coup d'etat took place while he was the chief of staff of the puppet army and there came into being such brutal dictatorial "regime" as it is today. "I deeply apologize for this to the people," he said. He stressed that "no other traitor like Pak Chong-hui must be allowed to appear."

The meeting elected Choe Tok-sin chairman of the "Council of South Korean Retired Generals for Democracy." It adopted a statement carrying the calls this organization and an "appeal to the ROK Army officers and men."

It is reported that, feeling nervous about the movement of the former puppet army "generals" against them, the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique had resorted to every conceivable plot to wreck the meeting. But their sabotage miscarried.

MINJOK SIBO noted that the integration of the anti-fascist fighting organizations of Koreans in the United States at the meeting carried momentous significance in the South Korean movement for democracy in the United States.

The statement adopted at the meeting said: Under the yoke of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial regime our compatriots are deprived of all their elementary rights and are arrested, tortured and penalized if they criticize suppression or call for human rights and freedom. The much vaunted economic growth means extortion for the accumulation of fortunes by privileged quarters accounting for only .3 per cent of the population and the increment of foreign loans attending the dependent economy. The masses of the people are forced to go hungry due to soaring prices, heavy taxes, low income and unemployment.

Dictator Pak has left South Korea totally divested of independence by utter reliance upon outside forces and constantly created the danger of war for the prolongation of his power, thus plunging the whole people into fear.

Owing to the greed and outrages of some soldiers who have forsaken their duty, the nation is standing at the crossroads of survival and ruin. Urged by a common sense of responsibility as men of soldier origin, in face of this reality and unable to remain an on-looker any longer at the afore-said national peril, we decide as follows:

1. We strongly demand the total abolition of the so-called system and the immediate resignation of the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial regime;
2. We found the "Council of South Korean Retired Generals for Democracy" to help towards democracy and peace in South Korea;
3. We urge all the ROK Army officers and men on the active and reserve lists not to serve an individual or a privileged group, but to serve for the protection of the people and state.

In its "appeal to the ROK Army officers and men," the organization said:

1. Determinedly refuse an order of injustice because truth is with the people and injustice is with the Pak Chong-hui dictatorial system which goes against the will of the people;
2. Determinedly reject cooperation with the system for permanent one-man rule, which the people do not want;
3. Be awakened once again, conscious that submission to the dictator leads the ROK Army to destruction and the nation to ruin!

YOUTH MEETING MARKS DATE OF UPRISING IN SOUTH KOREA

OW031111Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Jun (KCNA)--A report meeting of Pyongyang youth and students was held on 2 June at the theatre of the Pyongyang Students' and Children's Palace to commemorate the 14th anniversary of the 3 June uprising of South Korean youth and students.

Making a report at the meeting, Chi Chae-yong said: the 3 June struggle in 1964 was an anti-imperialist, antifascist struggle for national salvation which powerfully demonstrated the patriotic stamina of South Korean youth and students in defending the dignity of the nation and the sovereignty of the country against the foreign forces of aggression and traitors.

The flames of the national salvation struggle which was touched off by the struggle of the students of the Liberal Arts and Science College of Seoul University in March 1964 against the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" raged furiously, sweeping the whole land of South Korea.

This struggle, which lasted for more than 70 days, dealt a heavy blow to the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique's policy of dependence upon foreign forces and treachery and caused a grave crisis of the colonial ruling system of the U.S. imperialists and frustrated the aggressive manoeuvres of Japanese militarists to make inroads into South Korea by concluding the criminal "South Korea-Japan talks" at an early date.

The reporter went on: 14 years have passed since the 3 June uprising, but the patriotic desire of the people, youth and students has not been realised in South Korea. The reporter noted that the colonial subjugation policy and the military fascist rule of the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique have been all the more intensified, the Japanese militarists' reinvasion of South Korea has been further stepped up and a graver obstacle created to the cause of national reunification.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has set up the "yusin" dictatorial system and is barbarously torturing and murdering South Korean youth, students and people of various strata and hastening preparations for a criminal war against the northern half of the DPRK, scheming to perpetuate the division of the country.

The reporter stressed that the youth, students and people of South Korea should more relentlessly struggle to realise the democratisation of South Korean society and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country along the road of victory indicated by the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song.

The report meeting was attended by Ho Chong-suk, Hong Ki-mun and other personages concerned and youth and students in the city. Papers here today dedicate articles to the 14th anniversary of the 3 June uprising.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SERVING PEOPLE

SK030225Y Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2230 GMT 2 Jun 78 SK

[NODONG SINMUN 3 Jun editorial: "Commercial Functionaries Must Further Enhance Their Spirit of Serving the People"]

[Text] Today, when the flames of the 100-day battle are burning in all sectors of the people's economy, all party members and working people in the commercial sector are faced with the heavy task of bringing about new innovations in supplying commodities as explained in the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work, "On Improving and Strengthening Work in the Commercial Sector."

What is particularly important in constantly improving and strengthening commodity supply work to meet the demands of developing reality, is the further enhancement of the commercial functionaries' spirit of serving the people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows that commercial functionaries in a socialist society are service functionaries who are responsible for the people's livelihood. Therefore they should reject egoism and be filled with a firm determination to serve the country and people.

The enhancement of the commercial functionaries' spirit of serving the people is an essential requirement in our country's socialist commercial system provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, commercial business in a socialist society is the business of supplying commodities to people, and the basic mission of commercial organs and functionaries is to properly care for the people's livelihood. This stems from the essential character of socialist society in which the masses of working people are masters of the country. Therefore, everything in the society serves the masses of working people. For this reason, the commercial functionaries--who are the functionaries in charge of socialist commercial business--should regard it as a duty to possess a characteristic spirit of service.

Lacking a lofty spirit of serving the people, commercial functionaries cannot demonstrate initiative in their commodity supply activities. Only when commercial functionaries enhance their spirit of serving the people can the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's great concern for our people be properly extended to all working people in a timely manner and the superiority of our country's socialist commercial system be unstintingly enhanced.

Today's reality, in which our country's socialist construction is developing to a higher stage and in which the people's livelihood is unprecedentedly improving, urgently demands that our commercial functionaries further enhance their spirit of serving the people. Only when our commercial functionaries further enhance their spirit of serving the people can they supply good quality commodities in greater quantities to the working people vigorously carrying out the Second 7-Year Plan and encourage them to effect greater upsurges and innovations in the current 100-day battle.

By upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions and the party Central Committee's letter to all party members, all commercial functionaries must actively devote themselves to further improving the material and cultural lives of the working people by further enhancing their spirit of serving them. In enhancing the spirit of serving the people, it is above all important for commercial functionaries to possess lofty awareness as revolutionary fighters serving the people and maintain pride and honor in their assigned tasks.

All functionaries in the commercial sector are revolutionary fighters who work for the interests of the party, fatherland and people--not for their own benefit--at the revolutionary posts assigned by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They are genuine servants of the people. Therefore, the work of commercial functionaries in serving the people is very glorious and arduous.

All commercial functionaries are revolutionaries who put into effect the lofty intentions and plans of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, who has devoted his entire life to the sacred cause of the people. Therefore they must be honorable, dignified and loyal servants of the people. They must be masters of their assigned tasks and have a high sense of responsibility in carrying out their revolutionary missions. The lofty spirit of serving the people must find expression in practical work to improve and strengthen the commodity supply business. No matter how high the pride of commercial functionaries in their assigned tasks may be, unless they constantly improve and strengthen the commodity supply business, it cannot be said that they have excellently fulfilled their assigned revolutionary tasks.

Our commercial functionaries, by upholding the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions concerning the further improving and strengthening of the supply of foodstuffs and daily necessities, must always grasp the daily needs of working people and try to properly satisfy them, actively insuring through reasonable management of the commercial supply networks that all commodities are supplied to working people in a timely manner--thus contributing to improving their living conditions.

Commercial functionaries must also actively endeavor to solve commodity supply problems by their own efforts. They must have vegetables, eggs, meat and fruit produced in greater quantities in their own areas and actively endeavor to improve the quality of commodities and foodstuffs, increase their variety and insure that various kinds of nutritious foodstuffs and good quality commodities are supplied to working people in greater quantities. At the same time, commercial functionaries must endeavor to expand service facilities to respond to the people's ever-increasing living standard, and improve social service work.

In particular, guidance functionaries in the commercial sector must effectively and responsibly plan and organize commodity supply work in close coordination with enterprises and plants producing commodities. Guidance functionaries in economic organs, including the commercial sector, must pay special attention to further improving and strengthening (?commercial activities?) in Pyongyang--the capital city of revolution--and vigorously organize and mobilize commercial workers in the 100-day battle.

Strengthening ideological indoctrination among commercial functionaries serves as a decisive guarantee for developing them into genuine revolutionary fighters who are infinitely loyal to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, and for further enhancing their spirit of serving the people. Party and government organ functionaries at all levels must deeply explain to commercial functionaries the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's immortal classic work "On Improving and Strengthening Work in the Commercial Sector," in which the unique ideology, theory and policy of socialist commerce have been systematically set forth, seeing to it that commercial functionaries deeply recognize the importance of their assigned revolutionary tasks and demonstrate the revolutionary spirit of unconditionally implementing the leader's instructions and the party's policy--the embodiment of the leader's instructions.

In creating an environment in which people respect commercial functionaries, guidance functionaries must endeavor to see to it that commercial functionaries are filled with firm resolve to further devote themselves to the cause of the fatherland and people, cherishing the honor and pride of being commercial workers. Upholding the banner of the 100-day battle, let us constantly improve and strengthen commercial activity to conform with the demands of developing reality by thoroughly implementing the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions given to the commercial sector and the tasks set forth in the party Central Committee's letter to all party members.

NODONG SINMUN RECALLS POCHONBO VICTORY ANNIVERSARY

SK041048Y Pyongyang KCNA in English 0854 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Jun (KCNA)--Papers here today mark the 41st anniversary of the victory in the battle of Pochonbo organized and commanded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle (4 June 1937).

The historic battle of Pochonbo was an operation of advance into the homeland organized to imbue our people with a hope for and conviction of national resurrection, powerfully inspire them in the anti-Japanese struggle and bring the general Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle to a new upsurge in a period when they were subjected to unbearable misfortune and suffering as colonial slaves of Japanese imperialism. NODONG SINMUN carries an article "Dawn of National Restoration That Brought Light to the Whole Land" by Paek Hak-nim, a participant in the battle of Pochonbo. The article says:

At the Hsikiang meeting held in March 1937, the great leader advanced the grand strategic policy of extending the Mt. Paekdu-san base to the Nangrim Range and expanding the armed struggle deep in the homeland and put forward a plan for large-scale operation of advance into the homeland. After making full preparations he set out on the road of advance into the homeland, personally commanding the expeditionary force. The article points out that on 4 June the men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, under the command of the great leader, advanced to Pochonbo and wiped out the Japanese police, destroyed the police substation and other ruling establishments of Japanese imperialism and set fire to them. That day the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made a historic speech: "Let Us Vigorously Fight for the Liberation of the Fatherland," waving to the people, who enthusiastically raised cheers of "Long live General Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the independence of Korea!"

The people were deeply moved by the fiery speech of the great leader, who exposed the crimes of the brutal and crafty colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and inspired them with confidence in victory and called them to the struggle, retrospecting upon the victorious path of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army. Pointing to the tremendous historic significance of the victory won in the battle of Pochonbo, the article goes on: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said this about it:

"Its significance lies not in that it killed a few Japanese aggressors, but in that it showed that the Korean people were not dead, but alive; and it threw out revolutionary rays of hope which inspired them with the confidence that they could defeat Japanese imperialism if they fought it. The battle of Pochonbo declared to the whole world: The Korean people are resisting Japanese imperialism; they do not accept the notion that Korea and Japan are one; the Japanese imperialists and the Koreans are not of the same Ancestry; the Koreans will not join the Japanese imperialists in invading China; Koreans will not abandon their mother tongue, nor will they change their surnames into Japanese ones; the Korean people are not dead but alive; and they can defeat the Japanese imperialists if they fight them. This is the strategic significance of the battle of Pochonbo. Herein lies the historic significance of the battle of Pochonbo."

The furious flames of revolution that rose into the night sky over Pochonbo were a great torch of national liberation which struck terror into the hearts of the Japanese imperialist brigands and illuminated the road to national resurrection for Korea, whose land had been borne down with resentment and suffering. By leading the battle of Pochonbo to a shining victory, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song deeply convinced our people of the restoration of the fatherland in the darkest period of national suffering and demonstrated to the whole world the heroic stamina of the Korean people. Thus, he performed an imperishable exploit in leading the Korean revolution to a great upsurge under the banner of chuche. The victory in the battle of Pochonbo dealt an irretrievable political and military blow to the Japanese imperialists and shook their colonial rule over Korea to its very foundation.

In conclusion the article says: By victoriously commanding the battle of Pochonbo the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il-song made an undying exploit in the development of the general Korean revolution centering around the anti-Japanese armed struggle. It accelerated the victory in the glorious anti-Japanese revolutionary war of our people.

IMPACT OF POSSIBLE U.S. GRAIN CUTOFF DOWNPLAYED

SK030050Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0042 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jun (HAPTONG)--America's possible reduction or termination of non-military aid to Korea will have no great impact on the Korean economy, according to government sources today.

Even if the U.S. Congress reduces or cuts off grain aid under Public Law 480 to Korea earmarked for 1979, it would not seriously affect Korea's balance of payments position or grain demand and supply programs here.

The U.S. House of Representatives on 31 May resolved to reduce or cut off non-military assistance to Korea unless it provides a sworn testimony from a former diplomat accused of a role in the alleged Korean payoff scandal on Capitol Hill.

The sources said the grain aid to be extended under Public Law 480 for 1979 amounts to 56 million dollars, and this amount accounts for only 5.6 percent of Korea's total annual grain import volume of about 1 billion dollars. The amount also represented only 0.4 percent of Korea's total import volume of 13.5 billion dollars projected for 1978.

American non-military aid to Korea almost wholly consists of grain aid under U.S. Public Law 480. Apart from grain aid under the law, Korea from 1972 to 1977 has been given 566 million dollars in commodity loans under Public Law 480 programs under the Kennedy memorandum of 1971.

CONTACTS WITH NONALIGNED NATIONS TO BE INCREASED

SK050122Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0118 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to step up contact with nonaligned countries in Asia and Africa in a bid to cultivate a favorable atmosphere in international arenas where the Korean question might be raised.

It will be sought through bilateral economic cooperation and dispatch of goodwill missions as well as the invitation here of foreign leaders, Government sources said today. It is necessary, they said, to cope with Pyongyang's activities being leveled against Seoul in international meetings. The nonaligned foreign ministers' conference in Belgrade next month and the United Nations General Assembly meeting this fall will be major occasions on which the Korean question might be raised by North Korea, they said.

NDP DISSIDENTS EXPRESS REGRET OVER COURT RULING

SK030107Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0050 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jun (HAPTONG)--A dissident group within the opposition New Democratic Party today expressed regret over a court ruling rejecting its cases against intra-party opponents and incumbent party head Yi Chol-sung. The group, now campaigning for the restoration of the allegedly lost opposition mentality for the party, called the Seoul district court's verdict against their causes "political."

It was commenting on the court's dismissal Friday of two injunctions which the group opposed to Yi's leadership had sought in its fight against Yi and his followers.

The ~~injunctions~~ rejected were the group's bid to nullify the party's expulsion of a dozen intraparty dissidents and suspend the duties of Yi and the chairman of the party national convention.

A spokesman for the group said despite the verdict there will be no "slackening in their struggle," add ... another series of suits will follow to press for their cause.

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE INCREASE REPORTED FOR FIRST QUARTER

SK050110Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0056 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jun (HAPTONG)--South Korea's gross national product (GNP) during the first quarter (January-March period) of this year amounted to 1,129 billion won (about 2,252 million dollars) at the 1970 constant prices, according to preliminary estimates made by the Bank of Korea. The sum showed an increase of 15.8 percent in real terms over the like period a year earlier.

The 15.6 percent expansion showed a rise of 6.1 percent over the 9.7 percent growth rate reported during the comparable period of 1977, sources at the Central Bank said.

It was also the highest gain since the first quarter of 1976 when the nation achieved the highest 3-month increase rate of 16.2 percent.

The remarkable rise was ascribed chiefly to brisk activities reported in the mining-manufacturing industries and construction businesses despite a setback in the output of primary products and fish catches, the sources said.

During the January-March period of this year, industrial production grew by 24.3 percent, and government permits for new construction showed a whopping rise of 96.4 percent over the comparable period a year before.

The manufacturing industry scored a rise of 25.2 percent during the 3-month period, they said.

Merchandise exports during the cited period reached 2,637 million dollars on a customs clearance basis, up 28.4 percent from the corresponding period a year ago, they disclosed.

Even if a setback is marked in the agricultural sector, they predicted, South Korea will record a real GNP growth rate of 13 percent this year, some 3 percent more than the 10.3 percent GNP increase rate reported last year.

MINISTRY PLANS 40 NUCLEAR POWERPLANTS BY END OF CENTURY

SK030913Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0811 GMT 3 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 3 Jun (HAPTONG)--The Government plans to construct by the early 1980s an undersea nuclear power plant, it was reported here today.

The Energy-Resources Ministry has recently received a study report from one of its contracting companies that such a powerplant could be built by early 1980s in an area near Wando Island, South Cholla Province off the southwestern-most coast, the report said.

The ministry also plans to build a total of 40 nuclear power plants across the country by the year 2000, it went on.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT CONCLUDED WITH BELGIUM

SK050258Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0245 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jun (HAPTONG)-South Korea today concluded with the Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union an agreement on the promotion of bilateral economic cooperation. The signing took place between Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin and Hektor de Bruyne, visiting Belgian minister of foreign trade, at the Foreign Ministry here in Seoul.

Under the accord, which went into effect immediately after the signing, the two countries will promote mutual cooperation for investments, exchanges of capital, technical experts and technology, and development and utilization of natural resources, ministry sources said.

Prince Albert Receives Decoration

SK050258Y Seoul HAPTONG in English 0234 GMT 5 Jun 78 SK

[Text] Seoul, 5 Jun (HAPTONG)--President Pak Chong-hui today received visiting Belgian Prince Albert and conferred on him the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwangwha Medal, the highest honor accorded to a foreign dignitary.

The president made the citation and held discussions on matters of bilateral concern with the visitor when Prince Albert and his eight-member official entourage paid a courtesy call on the president. Premier Choe Kyu-ha escorted them to the Blue House.

Belgian Minister of Foreign Trade Hector de Bruyne, who accompanied the prince, also received the Order of Diplomatic Service Merit, Kwangwha First Class, from President Pak.

RPR RADIO CALLS SNEIDER REMARKS ON DPRK THREAT 'ABSURD'

SK021325Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1100 GMT 2 Jun 78 SK

[Commentary: "Wanton Sophistry to Justify the Maneuvers for Aggression, War and Division"]

[Text] On 2 June, U.S. Ambassador to South Korea Sneider, in a U.S. House of Representatives hearing made an absurd remark that the threat from North Korea always exists on the Korean Peninsula. He absurdly raved that the foremost priority of U.S. policy on Korea is to deter war on the Korean Peninsula. This is wanton sophistry to continue the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces and to justify their maneuvers for war and division.

The threat of aggression against the South, which they rave about, never existed; nor does it exist now. As to the threat of aggression in this land, it is the threat of aggression by the South against the North, not that of aggression by the North against the South. Nevertheless, the U.S. war maniacs are raving about the non-existent threat of aggression against the South. This is aimed at further strengthening their provocative maneuvers for a new war by maintaining U.S. troops in South Korea under the pretext of a threat of aggression against the South, thereby perpetuating our country's division.

The U.S. authorities are harping about peace and deterrence of war, but what they actually want is war, not peace--permanent division, not the reunification of the entire country.

The U.S. imperialists now seek to aggravate the political situation on the Korean Peninsula, and on this pretext continue the forcible occupation of South Korea by U.S. forces. They are attempting to swallow the entire Korean Peninsula by egging the Pak Chong-hui clique on to venture a new war. To realize these dirty intentions they have readjusted and deferred the plan for withdrawing U.S. troops from South Korea. They are running amok to step up arms reinforcement behind the veil of the troop withdrawal theory and are further strengthening their military aid to the Pak Chong-hui clique. As is known, the U.S. authorities, although loudly advertising troop withdrawal, have not withdrawn one soldier or even one piece of a gun from this land, but have been continuously dragging in massive weaponry and operational equipment. That the U.S. imperialists are suddenly building up their tactical air force capabilities in South Korea and the Pacific area behind the veil of the troop withdrawal theory clearly demonstrates this.

The U.S. authorities are raving about their opposition to the repression of human rights but continue to provide enormous military aid to the fascist dictator Pak Chong-hui clique. The fact that the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee has recently passed a bill to transfer \$800 million in military equipment to South Korea, and that the U.S. Congress continuously passes various bills for military assistance, bears witness to this.

It is known that the U.S. administration, not satisfied with this, has recently drawn up a plan to increase the volume of the ammunition stockpiles in South Korea to that which would last several months, and to urgently divert ammunition reserved for an emergency in Japan and the Philippines. This clearly shows that the aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists has not changed and that they are running wild to prepare for a new war behind the veil of the troop withdrawal theory. This maneuver by the U.S. imperialists is a criminal act that obstructs the peaceful reunification of our country and threatens peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula. The U.S. imperialists should at once stop the provocative maneuver for a new war and immediately and totally withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea in accordance with their pledge and the UN resolution. They should immediately stop inciting and helping the Pak Chong-hui clique in the maneuver for war and division.

RPR RADIO CONDEMNS ROK DISPLAY OF SPY BOAT

SK041405Y Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification [Clandestine] in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 4 Jun 78 SK

[Commentary: "Anticommunist Strategic Maneuver to Justify Piracy"]

[Text] The Pak Chong-hui clique, after sinking a peaceful fishing boat of North Korea with cannon fire on the east sea, is running wild in anticommunist strategic maneuvers to justify this barbarous piracy. They are playing a so-called exhibition game, displaying an espionage boat, equipment and photographs which were allegedly picked up from the south sea. According to an announcement by the Ministry of National Defense, this exhibition game is to be held for 50 days, beginning 3 June, in 10 districts including Seoul.

This maneuver by the Pak Chong-hui clique is aimed at covering up its barbarous piracy against North Korean fishermen on the east sea to prove its strategic fabrication that the North Korean fishing boat and fishermen were an armed spy boat and armed agents.

The spy boat, equipment and photographs which the Pak Chong-hui clique is displaying in this exhibition game are ones commonly stored by the Central Intelligence Agency, the army and the police which they produce at any time.

What will they not do, these military hoodlums who committed the piracy of sinking the peaceful North Korean fishing boat with cannon fire, kidnaping the fishermen, then blaming others? Holding this strategic exhibition, displaying arms and equipment that are common in their arsenal and the spy boat they built, is an absurd and crazy act which only dirty anticommunist hoodlums like the Pak Chong-hui clique could commit. The so-called "anticommunist exhibition" game which the Pak Chong-hui clique is staging further bares the dirty nature of the clique, which is accustomed to cheating, fraudulence and strategy.

As is already clearly known to the world, the fishing boat which was sunk this time was said to be a peaceful North Korean fishing boat, and its crewmen were fishermen. Therefore, there were no arms at all on the fishing boat, nor could there be. There were only fishing nets, fishing instruments and several tons of fish that had been caught. Nevertheless, the Pak Chong-hui clique is running amok in an anticommunist racket, absurdly lying that the North Korean fishing boat and fishermen were an armed spy boat and armed spies, raving about a first attack.

This is nothing but an absurd game which the Pak Chong-hui clique has fabricated to justify its burglary and piracy by any means. The anticommunist racket which the Pak Chong-hui clique pursues with the "spy boat" and "exhibition" is a stereotyped trick used by the clique whenever it rigs up a new anticommunist strategic drama and political intrigue.

The Pak Chong-hui clique is trying to escape from its political crisis by fabricating the east sea incident. Because of the 18 May rigged and fraudulent election staged to gain long-term office for the clique, people of all strata in this land--including youthful students, democratic persons, intellectuals, and religious persons--are vigorously waging an antifascist struggle against the yusin fascist dictatorship to achieve democratization. In these circumstances, by fabricating the "spy boat" incident, the Pak Chong-hui clique aims to divert the people's attention elsewhere, appease the spirit of struggle and continue its maneuvers for war and division on the justification of a non-existent threat of aggression against the South. But this is only the desperate last efforts of someone on his death bed. No matter how they cling to these anticommunist strategic maneuvers, they cannot conceal the truth of the incident or shirk responsibility for the piracy. The more the Pak Chong-hui clique clings to anticommunist strategic maneuvers, the further its political crisis will be deepened and the quicker its day of destruction will come.

The Pak Chong-hui clique should immediately quit these anticommunist strategic maneuvers and immediately and unconditionally return the kidnaped fishermen.

BRIEFS

EXPERTS TO SAUDI ARABIA--Seoul, 23 May--A group of 40 agricultural experts are to be dispatched to Saudi Arabia this year to help conduct development projects in the oil-rich Mideast kingdom, according to the Agriculture and Fisheries Ministry today. Negotiations were under way between the two countries on terms of the Koreans' dispatch, requested by the Saudi Government, officials at the ministry said. The experts, now working in the state-run Agricultural Development Corporation, will be assigned to work with the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Water Resources for one to three years when they are sent there, they said. Saudi Arabia originally requested a group of 53 specialists covering 21 agricultural fields. [Text] [Seoul in English 0056 GMT 23 May 78 SK]

COMMUNIQUE ON DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO ANGOLA

OW021035Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1447 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW

[Text of Mongolian-Angolan Communique]

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 1 June (MONTSAME)--O. Hosbayer, MPR deputy minister of foreign affairs, made an official visit to the People's Republic of Angola (PRA) from 24 to 28 May 1978. During his visit the deputy foreign minister and officials accompanying him were received by Jose Eduardo dos Santos, member of the MPLA Labor Party Central Committee Politburo and first deputy prime minister of the PRA, who has handed a friendly message addressed to Antonio Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the PRA, from Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium.

The MPR deputy foreign minister conveyed an invitation from Comrade Y. Tsedenbal, first secretary of the MPRP Central Committee and chairman of the MPR People's Great Hural Presidium, to Comrade Agostinho Neto, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the PRA, to make an official visit to Mongolia. The invitation was accepted with gratitude.

The deputy foreign minister had talks with Comrade Paulo Teixeira Jorge, minister of foreign affairs of the PRA, and Comrade (Olga Limoy), director of the Political Administration of the PRA Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

During the talks, which passed in a friendly and comradely atmosphere, the sides exchanged information on the experience of socialist construction in their countries and opinions on questions of developing bilateral relations as well as on certain topical international problems of mutual interest.

Both sides expressed their determination to further develop and strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation between the MPR and PRA in the interests of the Mongolian and Angolan people and in the name of maintaining and consolidating universal peace and security.

After reviewing the situation in southern Africa the sides confirmed their complete and unchanging support for the just struggle of the people of Zimbabwe, Namibia, and South Africa under the leadership of their lawful representatives--the Patriotic Front, SWAPO, and the African National Congress--against colonialism, apartheid, and the racist regime of South Africa.

The Mongolian side resolutely condemned the new barbarous act of aggression against the PRA by the South African racists, who are armed by the Imperialist powers. It expressed complete solidarity with the fraternal people of Angola, who are struggling for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of their country.

The MPR and PRA support the earliest establishment of peace and good-neighborliness in the Horn of Africa on the principles of mutual respect of sovereignty, territorial integrity, inviolability of borders, and non-interference in the internal affairs of other states in accordance with the aims and principles of the UN and OAU charters.

Both sides expressed the conviction that the Middle East problem can be solved only on the basis of immediate withdrawal by Israeli troops from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and by guaranteeing the firm national rights of the Arab people of Palestine.

They confirmed their support for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), the only lawful representative of the Palestinian people, and believe that renewal of the Geneva Conference with participation of the PLO would promote the universal and just solution of the Middle East problem.

The sides emphasized the need for stable peace and security on the Asian Continent. They noted the historic significance of the formation of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and Lao People's Democratic Republic as important factors of peace and socialism. Both sides support a peaceful solution to the conflict between the SRV and Kampuchea.

They believe that to establish a stable peace on the Korean Peninsula it is necessary to support the efforts of the DPRK aimed at the peaceful and democratic unification of Korea.

Deep concern was expressed over the continuing attempts of international imperialism to preserve its positions and to undermine the progressive regimes in Africa and other parts of the world by any means.

In connection with this, the two sides stressed the necessity to further strengthen unified action by the African countries and people with the socialist countries and other progressive forces of the world.

The sides stressed the need to deepen the process of international detente.

They condemned the arms race and the creation of new weapons of mass destruction such as the neutron bomb and expressed the hope that the special session of the UN General Assembly which is currently under way will make a substantial contribution to the cause of disarmament and will be an important stage in preparations for a world disarmament conference.

The Mongolian side highly appraised the successes achieved by the Angolan people under the leadership of the MPLA-Labor Party headed by A. Neto in the cause of defending the historic conquests of the Angolan revolution and in building a new and happy life in their country and wished them great new successes.

The deputy foreign minister expressed his gratitude for the friendly and warm welcome extended to him and officials accompanying him in the PRA.

Luanda city, 28 May 1978.

SRV ENVOY REPORTS PRC SLANDER, GAINS MPR SUPPORT

OWO21659Y Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in Russian 1459 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 2 Jun (MONTSAME)--D. Yondon, MPR First deputy **minister** of foreign affairs, today received Nguyen Xuan Hoa, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the MPR. At the ambassador's request, Ambassador Nguyen Xuan Hoa reported on the premeditated slander campaign conducted by Chinese authorities, which distorts the SRV's policy in relation to Chinese emigrants permanently residing in Vietnam. The ambassador presented to the first deputy minister of foreign affairs the text of the statement issued by a spokesman of the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 27 May this year.

D. Yondon expressed Mongolia's support for the principled position of the SRV Government, insuring the successful building of socialism and opposing the attempt to interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs by the Chinese leadership.

IENG SARY DEPARTS 3 JUNE FOR UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

BK040001Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 1230 on 3 June, a Democratic Kampuchean delegation led by Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, left Phnom Penh by plane to attend the 10th UN special session on disarmament, currently meeting in New York.

Comrade Vorn Vet, deputy prime minister for economy of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea; Comrade Cheng An, chairman of the Committee for Industry; and many cadres from the Foreign Ministry went to Pochentong Airport to see off and extend best wishes to the delegation.

Comrade Sun Hao, PRC ambassador to Democratic Kampuchea, also went to see off Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary.

SPECIAL ENVOY OF ALGERIAN PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR VISIT

BK040050Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek, chairman of the Financial and Planning Committee of the Algerian People's Assembly, as special envoy of the president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and (Hoube Rabah), acting charge d'affaires of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the PRC, arrived in Phnom Penh by plane on 3 June for a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister of social action of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres went to Pochentong Airport and extended a warm welcome permeated with profound sentiments of friendship to President Houari Boumediene's special envoy and his colleagues.

Meets With Ieng Sary

BK040556Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 1130 on 3 June, at the Foreign Ministry, before leaving for New York to attend the 10th UN special session on disarmament, Comrade Ieng Sary, deputy prime minister for foreign affairs of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, met with His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek, chairman of the Financial and Planning Committee of the Algerian People's Assembly and special envoy of the President of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, now paying a friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Attending the meeting together with Comrade Ieng Sary were Comrade Ieng Thirety, minister of social action, the comrade secretary of the Foreign Ministry, and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres. (Hoube Rabah), acting charge d'affaires of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the PRC, also attended this meeting.

The special envoy expressed profound thanks to Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary for sparing time to meet with him in such a warm and cordial atmosphere. He also expressed his firm belief that his visit to Democratic Kampuchea will further strengthen and expand mutual understanding and the bonds of friendship between the two peoples and countries.

Comrade Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary extended warm welcome to and wished the special envoy and his colleagues a successful visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

The meeting proceeded in an intimate atmosphere permeated with the spirit of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of the two countries, which are fellow nonaligned countries.

Ieng Thirith Hosts Banquet

BK050716Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Comrade Ieng Thirith, minister for social affairs of the Democratic Kampuchean Government on the evening of 3 June hosted a warm intimate banquet at the Phnom Penh guesthouse for the special envoy of His Excellency Houari Boumediene, president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek, who is now on a visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Attending the banquet along with Comrade Minister Ieng Thirith were the comrade secretary general of the Foreign Ministry and a number of Foreign Ministry cadres.

(Zubeh Rabah), acting charge d'affaires of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to the PRC was also present at the banquet. On that occasion, Comrade Minister Ieng Thirith and His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek made speeches to commemorate the traditional ties of friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Kampuchea and Algeria which are both independence-loving and nonaligned countries.

The banquet took place in a warm and cordial atmosphere permeated with the sentiments of friendship that exist between the governments and people of Kampuchea and Algeria.

Ieng Thirith Speech

BK050717Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Summary of speech by Minister for Social Affairs Ieng Thirith at 3 June Phnom Penh banquet in honor of Algerian envoy Abdelkader Zaibek]

[Text] On behalf of the people and Government of Democratic Kampuchea, we would like to extend our warmest welcome and express our most profound sentiments of friendship to His Excellency Abdelkader Zaibek, the special envoy of His Excellency President Houari Boumediene.

Since the complete and definitive liberation of our Kampuchea, this is the first visit by a representative of the friendly Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria to our country. Your Excellency's presence in our country at this moment once again reflects the further development of friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries which are both independence-loving and nonaligned. Your presence is also an encouragement to our people in fulfilling their tasks of national defense and construction.

Solemnizing the ties of longstanding friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Algerian peoples, Comrade Ieng Thirith said: "Our two peoples were victims of and suffered for a long time from colonialism and imperialism. Both peoples made immense sacrifices and valiantly shed their blood for the recovery of their national independence, sovereignty and their territorial integrity. The two peoples--who have similar histories and share similar fates despite the great distance separating them--have established sincere, sentimental ties of friendship based on mutual respect and assistance."

Following the remarks on the successes and victories won during the past 3 years in the fields of national defense and construction by the KCP-led Kampuchean people, Comrade Ieng Thirith went on to say: "We are extremely happy the friendly relations between the peoples of our two countries, which adhere to the principles of equality and mutual respect, have constantly developed. Your Excellency's visit provides an excellent opportunity for the two sides to exchange their views in order to strengthen and further expand the ties of friendship and solidarity between our two countries and among the countries in our nonaligned movement."

The peoples of our two countries have regarded their country's independence and sovereignty and national dignity as sacred. In the past, as well as at the present, the peoples of our two countries have always provided each other encouragement and support in conformity with the principles of equality, mutual respect and noninterference in each other's internal affairs. We are convinced that our sentiments of friendship based on the excellent political foundation of the nonaligned countries will be further strengthened.

ROMANIAN ECONOMIC-TRADE DELEGATION ENDS VISIT

EK040540Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] At 1230 on 3 June, the economic and trade delegation of the Socialist Republic of Romania led by Comrade (Bicozi Mihai), department chief of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, left Phnom Penh by plane for home following a successful friendship visit to Democratic Kampuchea. A number of Foreign Ministry cadres were at Pochentong Airport to send off the Romanian guests with warm sentiments of friendship.

Comrade Valeriu Adamescu, acting charge d'affaires of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and his wife also went to see off the delegation.

Earlier, on the night of 2 June, at the state guesthouse in Phnom Penh, Comrade (Van Rith), chairman of the Committee for Foreign Trade, hosted a warm and intimate banquet to honor the delegation at the end of its visit to Democratic Kampuchea.

Comrade Charge d'Affaires Valeriu Adamescu and his wife also attended this banquet, which proceeded in an intimate and cordial atmosphere of warm friendship.

VIETNAMESE 'SPY' CAPTURED IN FEBRUARY CONFESSES

BK031038Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Report on confession by Vietnamese Warrant Officer (Nguyen Van Hai), captured on 5 February in Kompong Ro district, Svay Rieng Province--portion recorded]

[Summary] All confessions by Vietnamese espionage agents captured by our Revolutionary Army and people during their aggression and invasion of our territory have clearly attested to the fact that the Vietnamese party has indoctrinated its agents to regard the KCP and the Government of Democratic Kampuchea as enemy number one because our country refuses to join the Indochina federation or to be subject to Vietnam. The fact that our KCP and Kampuchean revolution have independent lines and have been independently managing and deciding their own destiny constitutes a great obstacle to the Vietnamese desire to achieve their expansionist ambitions in Southeast Asia. In their fury, the Vietnamese seek every possible means to smash our KCP and Kampuchean revolution.

The following confession by Vietnamese Warrant Officer (Nguyen Van Hai), captured in the vicinity of Chab Pring village, Kompong Ro district, Svay Rieng Province on 5 February 1978--the same day the Vietnamese party made public its statement concerning negotiations--clearly proves Vietnam's tricky and deceitful nature.

[Begin recording in Vietnamese with paragraph by paragraph translation into Cambodian]
"My name is (Nguyen Van Hai). I am 23 years old. I was born in (Tan Thanh) hamlet, (Tan Thoi) commune, Go Cong district, Tien Giang Province, South Vietnam. My rank is warrant officer. I served as head of the 1st Platoon, 2d Company, 75th Battalion, 330th Regiment, 5th Division of the 9th Military Region. I entered the Go Cong militia in 1973 under the introduction of (Nguyen Van Su), Go Cong district chief. At that time I was in the 1st Platoon, 2d Company of Go Cong district. In October 1974 I joined the Ho Chi Minh Youth League for the Liberation of South Vietnam."

"At the end of October 1974, (Nguyen Van Song), vice chairman of Tien Giang Province, merged my unit into the 330th Regiment of the military region's 5th Division. I was then a three-star sergeant. In 1976, One-Star Col (Lu Van Sieng), commander of the 5th Division, promoted me to warrant officer charged with platoon command duty.

"In February 1977 One-Star Col (Lu Van Sieng) sent me to study politics in (Vong Kao) with Three-Star Lieut (Lu Van Vinh), an officer from Hanoi, as instructor. Three-star Lieut (Lu Van Vinh) said: Kampuchea does not follow the path of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The KCP has refused to respect the VCP, which is the biggest brother in Indochina. Moreover, the KCP has obstinately refused to be dominated by the VCP. Therefore, the VCP plans to attack Kampuchea and force it to join the VCP-dominated Indochina federation.

"(Lu Van Vinh) stressed: According to our Vietnamese Communist Party's strategic line, Indochina will have only one country, one army and one people. However, at present Kampuchea is an obstacle to the implementation of the Indochina federation goal. Therefore, the VCP must attack and force Kampuchea to follow our VCP. After we take over Kampuchea we will abolish the border and the VCP will directly take over Kampuchea. In December 1977 my unit was assigned to patrol the Kampuchea-Vietnam border in Moc Hoa district, Long An Province.

"On 25 January 1978, Four-Star Lieut (Nguyen Van Vy), commander of the 75th Battalion, told me about a situation along the Kampuchea-Vietnam border. He revealed to me a secret VCP plan that our party would propose deceitful negotiations for settling the border problems with Kampuchea. Our party would make public this strategy through our radio beginning in February. This was the VCP's strategy. Before attacking Kampuchea we would launch this deceitful maneuver to make the world believe Vietnam wanted peace and would not commit aggression against another country. This was the VCP plan to mobilize world support. If we could take Kampuchea, Vietnam would be wellknown in Indochina and Southeast Asia and would no longer suffer from famine and shortages of everything as at present.

"In February 1978, Four-Star Lieut (Nguyen Van Vy), commander of the 75th Battalion, called on three of us to carry out espionage in Kampuchea. We must observe the location of artillery pieces and the Kampuchean armed forces, Four-Star Lieut (Nguyen Van Vy) said. If you get good information, our party will promote you another step. I told the commander that I was not familiar with the geography and asked him not to send me on the mission. He frowned and said angrily: If you refuse to go, you will be put in jail.

"Afraid of being imprisoned, I decided to go collect information in Kampuchea. On 5 February 1978, (Nguyen Vinh Vang), (Nguyen Van Thu) and myself made a trip to collect information in Kampuchea. But after going only 6 km into Kampuchean territory at Chab Pring village, Kompong Ro district, Svay Rieng Province, we were immediately captured by the Kampuchean armed forces.

"This confession was made on 19 May 1978 by (Nguyen Van Hai)." [end recording]

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY IN MONDOLKIRI MAINTAINS VIGILANCE

EKO40420Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Our revolutionary army in Mondolkiri sector continues to raise high its spirit of revolutionary vigilance and struggles to defend and preserve the country, the fruits of the revolution and the Kampuchean race.

Mondolkiri sector is composed of Kach Nhek, Kev Seima, Pech Chenda, O Rang and Chbar. Our revolutionary army in this sector, as in all the rest of the country, has great love and respect for the nation, people, party, revolution and poor class. It is determined to always serve and defend the interests of the nation, people and the poor class.

During the past periods of revolutionary struggle, under the wise and correct leadership of the KCP, it endured hardships and difficulties and made lofty sacrifices for the liberation of the country and people in order to enable the poor worker-peasant class to become full masters of the country, revolution, land and state administration.

Since the total and definitive liberation of the country and people, the revolutionary army in Mondolkiri sector has continued to make lofty and unconditional sacrifices and struggled to defend and keep our territory, the fruits of the revolution and the Kampuchean race forever red and lasting.

When the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy invaded our territory in the border area, committed crimes and caused uncountable destruction on our people in late 1977, our revolutionary army in Mondolkiri sector united as one around the KCP, held high the offensive banners and skillfully implemented the party line of people's war in an offensive to repel the enemy. It successfully smashed, routed and wiped out the Vietnamese enemy on 6 January 1978. Despite this heavy defeat, the Vietnamese enemy has obstinately launched acts of invasion, provocation and encroachment upon our territory in Mondolkiri sector. However, our heroic revolutionary army in Mondolkiri sector has smashed and defeated the Vietnamese aggressors every time they have ventured into our territory.

Our revolutionary army in Mondolkiri sector continues to heighten its spirit of revolutionary vigilance and is preparing to make lofty sacrifices in smashing and wiping out all acts of encroachment and aggression and the dark maneuvers of the enemies of all stripes, particularly the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese enemy, in order to defend Democratic Kampuchea, national independence, sovereignty, honor, territorial integrity, and the banners of independence, sovereignty and self-reliance of our nation and people, making them everlasting.

At the same time, our revolutionary army also takes turns in joining the people's drive to maximize production in order to fulfill and even overfulfill the 1978 plan of our party and Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

ARMY IN KAOK ANDET STRUGGLES TO FULFILL TASKS

BK040632Y Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Our revolutionary male and female combatants and revolutionary army cadres in Kaok Andet district, Takeo Sector, Southwestern Region, are sons and daughters of poor people. During the revolutionary war against the aggressive, greatly destructive acts of the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, which lasted for over 5 years, our brothers and sisters sacrificed their moral and physical strength, everything--even their lives--for the cause of the liberation of the country, people and class from slavery and subjugation, and for the prosperity and glory of the entire Kampuchean nation and people.

Since liberation our revolutionary army in Kaoh Andet district has continued to make unconditional sacrifices in order to defend and preserve forever Democratic Kampuchea, the worker-peasant revolutionary administration, the collective system, party, revolution and the Kampuchean race.

In fact, in late 1977 and early 1978, when the expansionist, annexationist Vietnamese aggressors launched their unforewarned large-scale invasion aimed at swallowing up our Democratic Kampuchea in a single morning in accordance with their Indochina federation plan, our heroic revolutionary army, holding aloft the offensive banners and enthusiastically implementing the party's line of people's war, struggled, smashed, routed and inflicted heavy and ignominious defeat on the Vietnamese enemy on 6 January 1978. Since then it has continued to struggle and inflict bitter defeat on all the Vietnamese enemy's acts of invasion, provocation, encroachment and aggression.

In brief, our brothers and sisters in our revolutionary army have successfully struggled to fulfill the tasks assigned by the party and people of defending the territorial integrity of Democratic Kampuchea. However, they have never allowed themselves to fall into complacency and appeasement or to become careless. On the contrary, our brothers and sisters have always heightened their spirit of revolutionary vigilance while on patrol in the border area or doing various other work.

At the same time, they always pay attention to keeping secrets and obeying party discipline.

At present, clearly understanding the Vietnamese enemy's tricky face and aggressive, cruel and fascist nature, our revolutionary army combatants in Kaoh Andet district are determined to firmly adhere to the stand of revolutionary humility and to respect and learn from the collective model of heroism of our people throughout the country. In particular, they are determined to learn and imbue themselves with the party's line of national defense and people's war in order to implement these more effectively. They are determined to build and turn themselves into a strong bulwark for defending Democratic Kampuchea, the KCP, the fruits of the revolution and the Kampuchean race: to keep them strong and lasting from generation to generation; and to contribute to rapidly building and making Democratic Kampuchea prosperous and progressive in all fields.

THAI FOREIGN MINISTER UPPADIT DEPARTS FOR HOME 2 JUNE

BK030022Y Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Yesterday morning, His Excellency Uppadit Pachariyangkun, foreign minister of the Kingdom of Thailand, left Vientiane for home after concluding a friendly visit to Laos to sign trade and transit agreements between the two countries.

On hand to see His Excellency Foreign Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun off at Tha Deu immigration wharf were His Excellency Khamma Phomkong, vice minister of industry and commerce; Souban Sitthilat, staff director of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and many other cadres attached to the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

His Excellency Set Herabat, ambassador of the Kingdom of Thailand to Laos, and a number of Thai Embassy staff members also saw His Excellency Minister Uppadit Pachariyangkun off at the wharf.

WOMEN'S UNION DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VIETNAM VISIT

BK040915Y Vientiane KPL in English 0904 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 4 Jun (KPL)--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union, a delegation of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union [LPWU] led by Ms Khamsook Vongvichit, vice president of the mass mobilization committee of the union, and member of the Lao Supreme People's Council, left Vientiane yesterday for a friendly visit to Vietnam.

The delegation was seen off at Wattai Airport by Ms Khampheng Boupha, alternate member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the mass mobilization committee of the LPWU and member of the Standing Committee of the SPC, and many other members of the Union Central Committee. Vietnamese Charge d'Affaires Nguyen Si Hoac was present.

Arrival in Hanoi

BK050953Y Vientiane KPL in English 0907 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Vientiane, 5 Jun (KPL)--A Lao women's delegation led by Ms Khamsook Vongvichit, vice president of the Lao Patriotic Women's Union and member of the Lao Supreme People's Council, arrived in Hanoi on 3 June on a friendly visit to Vietnam.

It was greeted at Hanoi airport by Ms Ha Giang, vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; Phan Thi An, member of the Standing Committee of the union Central Committee, and many others. Lao Charge d'Affaires a.i. Souvan Boutsanai was also present.

On its arrival in Hanoi, the delegation paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum.

Late in the day, Ms Ha Thi Que, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and president of the Vietnam Women's Union, gave a reception in honour of the delegation.

Yesterday morning, the delegation visited the office of the Vietnam Women's Union Central Committee and was warmly received by Ha Thi Que, Ha Giang and many other members of the Standing Committee of the union's Central Committee.

REPORTAGE ON TRADE DELEGATION'S VISIT TO VIETNAM

Meeting With Pham Van Dong

BK040154Y BANGKOK POST in English 4 Jun 78 p 1 BK

[Banthit Ratchawatthanin report]

[Text] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has indicated his strong determination to develop relations between his country and Thailand. He told the leader of Thailand's first trade mission to Vietnam, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, during a 45-minute meeting at the Vietnamese government house on Friday evening that his government will cooperate with the Thai Government in all fields to strengthen relations.

The Vietnamese prime minister also expressed hope that Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan would have similar sentiments.

Touching on the economic field, the Vietnamese leader said: "So far as I know, economic relations between my country and yours are still at the embryonic stage and you are here to study the facts." He said that his government will strive to find means to carry out the trade agreement signed with Thailand in January.

Chances of developing economic relations between the two countries are promising, Prok said yesterday. "The visit of the trade delegation would pave the way for wider economic cooperation between the two countries," he said.

Deputy leader of the delegation, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Cooperatives Aphon Siphiphat, said that the visit would lead to better cooperation in agricultural and fishery development.

Board of Trade President Op Wasurat also said that the visit would open the way for the two countries to start direct trade.

Prok disclosed that Vietnam has offered to sell coal, coffee, timber and mineral ore in exchange for maize, rice, cotton, synthetic yarn, tapioca products, asphalt and medicine from Thailand.

The Vietnamese prime minister told the Thai mission that "Thailand, as well as Vietnam, are cooperating with many countries in the world, both near and far, so there is no reason why our two countries, as neighbours, should not cooperate. This is one of the basic policies of my government.

"Probably you are already aware that the Vietnamese people try all possible means to achieve a target we have set for ourselves. Some say that the target we are aiming at is more difficult to reach than the moon. This is why we should develop economic relations, both for your benefit and our benefit.

"What I tell you comes from the bottom of my heart and is both in the immediate and long term interest. "I am sure that your prime minister is also determined to promote economic cooperation.

"In the past, because of circumstances which we were not in a position to remove, we could not do anything, but now circumstances have changed and we must find ways and means to improve relations.

"I have a message to convey to the Thai people because, so far as I know, in this world people of such good qualities are rare. The Thai people are friendly, generous and loyal to friends and ready to share these sentiments with other people. We in Vietnam are proud to have as a friend and brother--the Thai people."

Further Details on Meeting

BK040208Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 BK

[Koson Wongsisat report]

[Excerpts] Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong on Friday told a high-level Thai delegation in Hanoi that Vietnam wants to earnestly implement the trade agreement with Thailand to ensure "tangible and concrete results."

Assuring the leader of the Thai mission, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, that Vietnam wants to sincerely develop friendly relations with Thailand, the 72-year-old Vietnamese premier also expressed his country's wish to establish closer economic cooperation with Thailand, with particular emphasis on rehabilitation of Vietnam "which had been seriously affected by the long wars."

Pham Van Dong received the Thai delegates in the government house for about 1 hour during which he told Mr Prok that the two countries would not be "truthful" to each other unless both sides translate the trade agreement, signed in Bangkok on January 11, this year, into real actions.

In reply, Mr Prok said Thailand was ready and had in fact taken serious actions in accordance with the spirit of the trade accord.

"And how about the Vietnamese Government?" Mr Prok asked the Vietnamese premier, who reacted to the question by stretching out to shake hands with the leader of the Thai delegation.

Mr Prok added that more trade missions should be exchanged between the two countries to further strengthen relations.

Deputy Agriculture Minister Aphon Siphiphat, who was the mission's deputy leader, told the Vietnamese leader during the meeting that Thailand would like to improve agricultural cooperation, particularly in the field of fishing, with Vietnam.

Without replying directly to the Thai proposal, Mr Pham Van Dong said Vietnam would have to strengthen its own agricultural base before entering joint cooperation with Thailand.

Don Muang Airport Remarks

BK040746Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Speaking to newsmen at Don Muang Airport yesterday upon returning from a trade mission to the SRV, Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan, Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Aphon Siphiphat and Board of Trade President Wasurat said the negotiations with the Vietnamese were more successful than expected. He said cooperation in trade, agriculture and banking was discussed on the basis of the prime minister's advice to concentrate on long-term cooperation.

Agreement was reached on goods to be traded, their prices and the currencies to be used as payment. Thailand proposed to sell several kinds of goods, such as various types of thread and maize, several kinds of ores such as pyrite and gypsum, white cement, asphalt and tapioca products. Since Vietnam has a great need for maize, it will buy 50,000 tons at a value of about 125 million baht. Thailand also proposed to sell 5 million gunny bags. Thailand wants to buy about 8,000 tons of coal, at a cost of about 15-16 million baht, as well as coffee and marine products.

Another important topic discussed was the banking agreement. Thailand and the SRV will begin banking contacts. Discussions were also held on agriculture. These were a continuation of the talks here during the earlier visit by the SRV vice premier and foreign minister. Thailand made several proposals regarding agriculture and further discussions will be conducted in the near future through an exchange of officials between the two countries.

Prok reported that he had talks with SRV Premier Pham Van Dong, who asked him to convey his best wishes to Prime Minister General Kriangsak. He also expressed his desire to be a genuine friend of Thailand. Although we were not very close in the past due to circumstances, he now earnestly seeks economic ties with Thailand.

Aphon Siphiphat Statement

BK040900Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Recorded press statement by Deputy Agriculture and Cooperatives Minister Aphon Siphiphat--date not given]

[Text] Most of the discussions involved agriculture, including fishing. We presented several proposals to the SRV for detailed study. The SRV accepted all of our proposals for consideration.

To speed up the detailed consideration of the proposals, we agreed to exchange officials to discuss how and when our agricultural and fishing cooperation should proceed.

We discussed with the Vietnamese side all the topics that we wanted to discuss. We are very pleased with the results of the discussions.

Op Wasurat Statement

BK040940Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Recorded press statement by Board of Trade President Op Wasurat--date not given]

[Text] After 30 years of war, Vietnam needs several kinds of goods which Thailand has to offer. For example, it wants a minimum of 50,000 tons of maize. We told Vietnamese officials that our time in Hanoi was limited, as we have to go to Japan on Monday [5 June]. They demonstrated their sincerity by staying up as late as 0300 to draft a contract. We agreed on all aspects of the maize contract--the amount, price and delivery schedule. The Vietnamese officials said they must consult with their banking experts as to when letters of credit can be issued to us and as to what the payment terms would be. There is no problem in this regard, however, because our deputy commerce minister told me that the Vietnamese side is ready to purchase the maize and will cable me within a few days.

Vietnam also wants our tapioca products--in pellet, strip and flour form. We agreed to buy 8,000 tons of coal from Vietnam at a value of about 15 to 16 million baht. Due to a shortage of lumber in Thailand, we have been buying it from Malaysia and Indonesia. We asked the Vietnamese if they had lumber. They told us they had plenty. We told them we had a large surplus of gunny bags this year and offered to sell them 5 million. They agreed to consider our proposal. They could not give an immediate response because they first had to check with their three gunny bag factories located in three different cities to determine their jute production this year and requirements for gunny bags. They agreed to our proposed price and did not attempt to bargain.

Vietnam is also interested in fishing. We told them we had about 20,000 [as heard] modern fishing trawlers and that our annual catch ranked seventh in the world. Vietnam wants our fishing expertise.

Our government has concluded two agreements with Vietnam--technical cooperation and trade agreements. We would like to engage in joint fishing ventures, but Vietnam wants to build its own trawlers. It is up to the Agriculture Ministry as to whether we will send experts to Vietnam to advise on the construction of trawlers.

Details of Agreements

BKO40222Y Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 4 Jun 78 pp 1, 2 BK

[Text] Trade between Thailand and Vietnam jumped by another 1,000 million baht following the trade visit to Hanoi by a Thai team lead by Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan.

The volume included about 500 million baht worth of various types of yarn, well-over 120 million baht worth of maize, a huge amount of broken rice grade-a-one and 5 million gunny bags.

Thailand failed to reach a purchase agreement for marine products from Vietnam, as the prices put forward were higher than those sold [as published] to Japan, Hong Kong and Singapore. But the Vietnamese authorities promised to reconsider the matter again.

The main problem the two negotiating teams encountered concerned the financing of the trade, because Vietnamese trading corporations were not in the position to either pay cash for the purchase of products from Thailand or pay on a short-term credit of about 1 year.

Some of the trade deals between traders of the two countries still pended further negotiations and Thai traders optimistically said that Vietnamese counterparts would agree to buy products from Thailand through correspondence. In return, Thailand expected to buy 10,000 tons of anthracite coal worth about 10-million baht from Vietnam.

Some of the tradings which have not yet been concluded are the sale of motor vehicles of Siam Motors, flucrite, and the purchase of zinc ingot and zinc coarse.

Following a 3-day mission to Hanoi to negotiate with the Vietnamese trade team led by Vietnamese Deputy Minister for Foreign Trade Nguyen Chanh, the delegations of two countries also exchanged discussions on ways and means to develop trade relations while identifying areas of economic and technical cooperation.

Apart from an initial agreement to exchange technical know-how, experts and facilities in the field of agriculture, representatives of the two countries also discussed the banking systems of their respective countries. Both the Vietnamese State Bank and the Bank for Foreign Trade said they wanted to finance their respective corporations and asked the Bank of Thailand and Thailand's state-owned Krung Thai Bank to be their counterparts.

Concerning the agreement on trade, economic and technical cooperation between Thailand and Vietnam signed in Bangkok on 11 January this year, the trade delegations of the two countries agreed that they hold the first meeting of a joint committee under Article 10 of the agreement as soon as possible, but the exact date had to be fixed.

In the meantime, the two delegations have decided to set up a special technical committee to survey potentials and to recommend to the joint committee, effective measures of cooperation in the field of fishery with a view to utilizing such potentials for the mutual benefit of both countries. They agreed that a meeting of the committee would be held as soon as possible.

BANGKOK POST Report

BK050510Y BANGKOK POST in English 5 Jun 78 pp 6, 7 BK

[Koson Wongsisat report]

[Text] One might ask whether the trade mission to Vietnam last week led by Deputy Commerce Minister Prok Amaranan was a success or a failure. I would say that it will succeed in the long run, but for the present, it is a failure.

Why? Because no purchase agreement, on both sides, was signed on the spot, but all are pending further negotiations, either through correspondences or talks to be held either in Bangkok or in Ho Chi Minh City.

Categorically, the Thai Government wants to have agricultural cooperation with Vietnam and to pave the way for further trade expansion while Thailand's private sector wants direct trade with their Vietnamese counterparts. The followings are results of the trade talks.

Thai Fishery Chaiphon Association, under the leadership of Mr Phairot Chaiphon, cannot buy from the Vietnamese Marine Products State-Trading Corporation because the latter has stated that it was not given enough time to prepare, but was willing to take it into consideration and would later hold further talks either in Bangkok or Ho Chi Minh City.

Dr Chokchai Aksaranan, who is the president of the Chemical Industries Club of Thailand, wanted to buy calcium carbide, acetylene gas, lime and ferrosilicon from Vietnam but he could only "initially" buy 10,000 tons of anthracite coal worth well over 10 million baht. The Vietnamese Mine Export State Trading Corporation has already signed a sales agreement with Thai traders which will be countersigned in Bangkok.

For vehicle parts, Mr Yuat Loetrit, advisor of Siam Motors Company Ltd, could only offer local-made spareparts to Vietnam which expressed the intention to place orders but at the moment is not ready to sign an agreement due to lack of financial data.

Chairman of the Rice Exports Association and also chairman of the Thai Maize and Produce Traders Association, Saman Ophatwong, was in a better position to sell maize and broken rice A-1 to Vietnam which initially agreed to buy 50,000 tons of maize and a huge amount of broken rice. Anyhow, the actual agreement on the matter would be finalized later.

For Mr Pricha Tanprasoeet, chairman of the Rice Committee of the Board of Trade of Thailand (BOT), who is also managing director of Thep Phanit Company Ltd, Vietnam expressed keen interest in purchasing large amounts of gunny bags from Thailand. Again, no agreement was reached during the talks in Hanoi.

Mr Kanwan Tantiphongnanan, managing director of Nanaphan Enterprise Company Ltd, stated that Vietnam was not in the position to pay cash for various types of beans from Thailand due to lack of purchasing power.

Vietnam, however, took into consideration to buy electrical appliances and equipment following intensive talks with Mr Somchet Watthanasin, managing director of Siriwiwat (1972) Company Ltd. Another good sign for future trade, but not now.

Although Mr Somyot Wanasawat, managing director of Atlantic Trading Company Ltd, pushed hard to sell a large amount of pharmaceutical products and asbestos pigment sheet, his Vietnamese counterparts refused to sign an agreement on the spot, but only promised to consider his offers.

For textiles, the sales director of Thai Melon Polyester Company Ltd, who was the only representative from the Thai Textile Manufacturing Association, expected to sell 10,000 tons of yarns to Vietnam including 5,000 tons of cotton yarn, 2,000 tons of nylon yarn and 3,000 tons of polyester yarn totally worth about 500 million baht.

A big question mark remained on this matter. Vietnam could not pay cash to buy yarns or even pay a short-term credit for about one year. It asked whether it could pay under a long-term credit ranging from 3 to 5 years. I just wonder how can Thai traders seek financial supports from local banking institutes.

It seems that "money" was the main obstacle for all trades relating to negotiations between Thailand and Vietnam in Hanoi last week. However, looking into the future, Thailand and Vietnam could become trading partners although the situation at present is blurred.

As Vietnamese deputy minister of agriculture Le Duy Trinh told Mr Prok, the visit of the Thai delegation was short, and Hanoi covered or even started. "But we believe that the first span of the bridge has been successfully mounted after which will follow the second, the third and the whole bridge of friendship and cooperation between our two peoples and countries will be built on a long term and firm basis," said Mr Trinh.

"Today, said the Vietnamese deputy minister, "Vietnam is completely liberated and unified, but in the aftermath of the war of Vietnam is facing a lot of difficulties which require time to be solved.

One question Mr Prok's patient and not pushing the Vietnamese into committing themselves into placing orders and signing agreements [as published]. Quoting Prime Minister Chamanan's instruction before the trade mission left for Hanoi, Mr Prok said that the aim of this mission was not to "rape" Vietnam's "treasuries" but to strengthen trade relations and to pave the way for agricultural cooperation in the near future. On this line Mr Prok's mission was a great success.

As Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong said, the trade agreement signed in Bangkok on January 11, 1978 should be implemented tangibly and concretely. I should only add that "the sooner the better".

REPORT ON FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT TO LAOS

BK021504Y Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Foreign Minister Uppadit Panchariyangkun, who went to the Lao People's Democratic Republic to sign agreements between Thailand and the LPDR on 31 May, arrived at Bangkok Airport 1530 today.

The foreign minister announced that he signed two agreements in Vientiane on bilateral trade and goods transit through Thai territory. The agreement on the goods transit, he said, stresses privileges for both countries, convenience, timely delivery and fair freight rate. Lao officials will come to Thailand to discuss the details of the freight rate in the near future. Uppadit Panchariyangkun said the agreement on the goods transit valid for a period of 1 year and can be canceled by either side with a 3-month advance notice.

He went on to say that Phoun Sipaseut, LPDR deputy prime minister and foreign minister, signed the two agreements on behalf of the LPDR Government. The LPDR deputy prime minister and foreign minister was very pleased with the conclusion of the two agreements between Thailand and the LPDR, because it will give Thailand and Laos an opportunity to further strengthen bilateral relations.

The foreign minister said he met with LPDR first Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister Nouthak Phoumsavan during his stay in Vientiane. According to the schedule, the foreign minister would meet with Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn, but the LPDR prime minister was not available due to official work outside Vientiane. However, the foreign minister left the Thai prime minister's message with Nouthak Phoumsavan to pass to the LPDR premier.

The foreign minister, during his meeting with Nouthak Phoumsavan, exchanged views with the LPDR finance minister on relations and cooperation between the two countries, because both Thailand and Laos have a policy of promoting good bilateral relations. The Thai foreign minister also brought up the detention of Thai nationals in Laos during his conversation with Nouthak Phoumsavan and asked the LPDR Government to expedite their release with justice. The LPDR deputy prime minister told the Thai foreign minister that his government was still gathering documents pertaining to these people and would pay special attention to their case. The foreign minister also visited Nam Ngum Dam from which Thailand is buying electricity.

The foreign minister said he had received a warm and cordial reception during his visit to Laos. Asked if he had met with the Cambodian ambassador to Vientiane, the foreign minister replied that he had met with the ambassador, discussed with him the incidents which took place along the Thai-Cambodian border and asked him to inform the Cambodian Government about those incidents.

Expressing his concern over the situation along the border between the two countries, the foreign minister said that Thailand must defend its sovereignty and wants to retain good relations with Cambodia. This can be achieved through negotiations between the two countries. He said he had also asked the Cambodian ambassador to convey this view to the Cambodian Government.

The Cambodian ambassador told the foreign minister that his government also wanted to have good relations with Thailand and that Cambodian Deputy Prime minister Ieng Sary was now attending the UN meeting but would probably be able to visit Thailand.

NEW VIETNAMESE AMBASSADOR CALLS ON PRIME MINISTER

BK031230Y Bangkok Domesite Service in Thai 1300 GMT 2 June 78 BK

[Excerpt] Today at 0900 Sala Siwalak, deputy director general of the Protocol Department, escorted the SRV ambassador to Thailand, Hoang Bao Son, to pay a courtesy call on the prime minister at Government House.

The prime minister said he was pleased that Thai-SRV relations had been normalized and that Thailand was always ready to assist the SRV in national reconstruction, particularly in the areas of trade, economy and technical assistance.

The SRV ambassador said that Vietnamese Government and people wanted to be friends with all countries. The Vietnamese premier thoroughly understands Thailand's policy of friendship and wishes to further strengthen Thai-SRV relations, he said.

The prime minister and the Vietnamese ambassador also exchanged views on national development, improvement of the economic system and the situation in Southeast Asia in general.

The Vietnamese ambassador presented a memento from Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong to the prime minister. The prime minister thanked the ambassador for the memento and asked him to convey his good wishes to the Vietnamese premier when he returns to his country next week.

NHAN DAN 'COMMENTATOR' DECRIES CAMBODIAN REFUSAL TO NEGOTIATE

OW050738Y Hanoi VNA in English 0728 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Jun (VNA)--Kampuchea's recent note to the Vietnamese Government amounts to a refusal to negotiate and the continuation of Kampuchea's hostile policy, says NHAN DAN's columnist "Commentator" today.

The paper says: After months of turning a blind eye to the demonstrations of good will and the fair and reasonable proposals of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the Kampuchean authorities recently broke their silence by sending a note to the Vietnamese Government. The note, however, contains absurd claims.

It urges the Vietnamese people to stop doing things they have never done. These include "military attack," "subversion" and "attempts" to "force Kampuchea into an Indochinese federation."

The note arrogantly reserves for Kampuchea--the aggressor and murderer of Vietnamese--the right to "monitor the acts" of the Vietnamese people within the next seven months, and on that basis, to decide whether Kampuchea will negotiate or not. In other words, an intruder and robber is demanding the right to "monitor the reaction of the household to decide whether or not he will rob again."

If the Kampuchean side wants negotiations with Vietnam, it can start right now as proposed by the SRV Government on 5 February 1978. Its real intention is to reject negotiations. Meanwhile, it will intensify the conflict and provocations until the expiration of the 7-month period, then begin new provocations and conflicts.

Why do the Kampuchean authorities stubbornly fan national enmity against Vietnam and prolong the conflict? For what aim, is it to defend their territory? Everything will be shown in its true colours if it is examined from the fact that the imperialist and reactionary forces on a world scale as well as in this region cannot reconcile their interests with those of the peoples on the Indochinese Peninsula who are living in friendship and supporting one another in building a new life.

Neither can the imperialists' and reactionaries' interests be reconciled with the existence of a reunified, socialist, independent and sovereign Vietnam. Any conflict with Vietnam manipulated by these forces is an important part of their strategy aimed at inflicting losses on Vietnam and forcing her people to divide their forces which would otherwise be focussed on national reconstruction.

For the international imperialist and reactionary forces, the more difficulties befall Vietnam the easier it is for them to carry out their strategy. Likewise, the more the militant solidarity between the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples is sabotaged and the bigger the division and mutual mistrust among the Indochinese peoples and among Southeast Asians, the better the situation will be for them. These forces are urging the Kampuchean people to serve as the sacrificial lamb for their policy for a long time.

The Kampuchean authorities are pursuing a policy of national suicide for the sake of someone else's strategy. The Voice of Democratic Kampuchea has only repeated the allegations of those behind them. By words and by deeds, the Kampuchean authorities have proved more and more to be a pawn in the strategic game of chess played by these dark forces.

Kampuchea has a time-honoured civilization and a precious tradition of love for independence and freedom. The heroic Kampuchean people have stood shoulder to shoulder with the Vietnamese people and the brother Lao people to fight and completely defeat the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their reactionary agents and to found Democratic Kampuchea which is the great outcome of a glorious fight. Anybody can see that with the historic victory of 17 April 1975 that swept away the reactionary forces--henchmen of imperialism--and the victory of the Vietnamese and Lao peoples, the Kampuchean people had all the internal and external conditions to lead the country into a period of promising development and to build a splendid life worthy of their great sacrifices.

Who are bringing disaster upon the Kampuchean people? Who have engineered all the killings that have taken place and are going on in their territory? Everybody can see that not one Vietnamese remains in Kampuchea. Vietnamese combatants were there only to help Kampucheans fight the French, then the U.S. aggressors and their clients, for the independence and freedom of the Kampuchean nation and people. Today, other people are there, and their effect on the Kampuchean people has been disastrous.

The international imperialists and reactionaries are cunning and thoroughly brutal. They are using the Kampuchean people's flesh and blood to create a chasm between the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples. But their schemes will certainly fail. The Vietnamese, like the Kampucheans, are indomitable peoples who treasure freedom, justice and friendship.

The Vietnamese Government and people persist in their unswerving stand to settle problems in Vietnam-Kampuchea relations through peaceful negotiations, on the basis of long-term friendship between the two peoples. We will always respect and resolutely defend the companionship-in-arms with the brother Kampuchean people and firmly believe that friendship will flourish again, whatever the trials.

SRV AMBASSADOR IN PEKING: CAMBODIAN NOTE TO BE IGNORED

WAO30341 London REUTER in English 2059 GMT 2 Jun 78 WA

[Text] Peking, 2 Jun (REUTER)--The Vietnamese ambassador in Peking indicated tonight that his country would ignore a Cambodian note laying down conditions for talks between Hanoi and Phnom Penh.

The Cambodian Foreign Ministry note, dated 15 May and circulated in Peking to missions with diplomatic relations with Cambodia, said an atmosphere leading to talks next year could be created if Vietnam halted "all acts of violation or aggression" during the rest of this year. The note was the first direct communication addressed to the Vietnamese Government since Cambodia suspended diplomatic relations at the beginning of the year over their bloody border dispute. It was transmitted to Hanoi through the Laotian Embassy in Phnom Penh.

Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Trong Vinh told REUTER at a reception: "We sent a note (to Phnom Penh) on 10 April, and now they send this note back in response to reject our proposals." He added: "It is only because they are so isolated in the world that they had to respond, but they responded in this way. It is a note which rejects our note, so how can we respond?"

UNITS OF 7TH MILITARY REGION FIGHT, TRAIN, BUILD COUNTRY

BK021203Y Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 78 pp 1, 4 BK

[Text] Over the past year and more, the armed forces of the 7th Military Region have stepped up the determined-to-win emulation movement with a view to keeping troops combat ready and to satisfactorily contribute to combat operations and to building the economy.

All units of the regular army and local military and guerrilla militia forces in the military region have constantly exerted great efforts to score new achievements. Fighting to defend the border and the socialist fatherland and protect the lives and property of the people is one of the top priority tasks of the three categories of troops in the military region. All units were quick to carry out their combat assignments when ordered. Upholding a determined-to-win spirit, cadres, combatants and new recruits of many units have recorded outstanding achievements in combat, combat support and training.

They are: the 2d Battalion of the Gia Dinh Group; the 2d Battalion of the 16th Group, a unit engaged in building the economy; the 4th Infantry Group, a heroic unit; the 26th Mechanized Group; the 75th Artillery Group; the 23d Signal Group; the 76th Engineer Group; the 568th Company of the Phuoc Long local military forces; and many guerrilla militia units in border villages. The armed forces of the military region have also succeeded in tracking down and wiping out enemy remnants and reactionary elements secretly carrying out acts of sabotage, thus helping to maintain firmly political security and social order.

In 1977, the military region has recruited another 63,00 guerrillas and self-defense militia corpsmen, opened 50 refresher courses and trained some 2,500 military cadres for villages, city wards and hamlets, and tens of thousands of guerrillas and self-defense militia for combat duty. As a result, the military region has been able to strengthen its forces at the grassroots level, particularly along the border. The military region has also provided military training for more than 7,300 students of 11 colleges and vocational middle schools in areas under its jurisdiction.

The armed forces of the 7th Military Region have recorded many achievements in land reclamation, construction and economic restoration. Last year, units of the 600th Group engaged in building the economy at La Nga and Phuoc Long opened another 10,300 hectares of virgin land, exploited nearly 40,00 cubic meters of timber and planted 3,600 hectares of rice, 1,106 hectares of corn, 2,273 hectares of manioc, 6.5 hectares of cocoa and 14 hectares of rubber. The 16th Group has also exploited 1,500 cubic meters of firewood and 349 cubic meters of limestone and successfully produced its first batch of lime.

In the past year, the armed forces of the military region have removed or deactivated more than 320,00 mines, thus clearing 4,000 hectares of land for crop cultivation by local people. They have also planted 4,466 hectares of rice, sweet potatoes and manioc, and produced 761 tons of meat (excluding thousands of head of water buffalo and cattle and tens of thousands of fowl that they now have on hand). Thanks to these achievements, the military region has been able to insure good health for its troops so that they can effectively engage in training, combat and productive work.

AN GIANG GUERRILLA FORCE DEFEATS CAMBODIAN 'INTRUDERS'

BK050832Y Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0200 GMT 5 Jun 78 EX

[Text] With the concern and steady direction of the provincial party organization and the local administration and military command, the guerrilla force of An Giang Province has been continuously consolidated and increased in number, and its tactical and technical knowledge has been improved.

The force has always organized sessions to study and draw experience after each battle aimed at annihilating the Kampuchean armed forces units encroaching on our territory. After 1 year of combat, since 30 April 1977, the guerrilla forces in border villages such as (Nhan Hung), (Phu Hoi) and (Vinh Hoi Dong) have killed 181 and captured 4 Kampuchean troops and captured a large quantity of weapons and ammunition.

AFP HANOI CORRESPONDENT ON STATUS OF SRV-PRC RELATIONS

BK041224Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1307 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[By Jean Thoraval]

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (AFP)--Vietnam and China have broken off with each other, though they have not yet officially acknowledged this.

The anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign unleashed by Peking will hurt relations between the two capitals for a long time, observers predict, noting that in this part of the world, governments do not like to lose face.

Vietnam has a history of border clashes with China going back to the year 207 before Christ. In this context, the Vietnamese consider that the spate of anti-Vietnamese testimony and accusations on Chinese television and cinema screens is in poor taste.

Chinese affirmations that Vietnam has fallen into a Soviet orbit have also apparently annoyed the Vietnamese Government. Officials stress in private conversations that, after fighting to end the tutelage of several foreign countries, Vietnam does not intend to become a ward of the Soviet Union. Some observers noticed long ago that Soviet citizens in Vietnam do not enjoy special privileges compared with other foreigners. "We are all lodging at the same inn," a Soviet news correspondent told other foreign correspondents.

The amplitude of China's anti-Vietnamese campaign shows that Peking has decided to be distant toward Hanoi for a considerable period. After the Chinese diatribes against India and Indonesia, it took more than 10 years to thaw out relations.

The news from Chinese-supported Cambodia has done nothing to mollify the Vietnamese. Phnom Penh said it would be ready to start negotiations to end the bloody border fighting with Vietnam in 7 months--which amounts to rejecting negotiations.

Amid the confusion, U.S. pacifist Cora Weiss has confirmed, after her latest visit to Vietnam, that Hanoi wants to normalize relations with Washington. Washington could be a good counterweight to various outside forces.

PRC 31 MAY TELEVISION PROGRAM ON CHINESE EXODUS REPORTED

OW030739Y Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--Chinese central television on 31 May screened its seventh newsreel concerning what it chooses to call "ostracising and terrorising" of Hoa people in Vietnam.

The three-minute film showed Hoa people wading a river--or crossing by boat--to reach the Chinese border town of Tung Hsing, and showed others carrying baskets on shoulder poles heading for Ping Hsiang, also in China.

The commentary by NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY correspondent Ma Li said "many Chinese residents were robbed of all property." Yet what the viewer saw was quite the opposite. Many Hoa women filmed were wearing gold earrings and the men were wearing wristwatches. The Hoa were shown carrying heavy loads on shoulder poles, chickens in coops and planks of wood.

A person was filmed displaying three birth certificates, explaining that his children "were forced to adopt Vietnamese nationality." There is also a very fat woman complaining that in Vietnam she does not get enough to eat "and cannot survive."

A UPI correspondent who saw the film said "a number of the refugees were shown being treated for wounds, most of which the narrator said were inflicted by the Vietnamese, but which some of the interviewed said were scars to show that they had fought side by side with the Vietnamese against the United States and the U.S.-backed Saigon government.

Photographs taken by VNA reporters at the Vietnam-China border show Hoa people returning to China with motorcycles, bicycles and heavy baggage (see VNA telephotos on 3 June).

HANOI INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTS REFUTE PRC CHARGES

Mandarin Commentary

OW021133Y Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 0330 GMT 31 May 78 OW

[Station commentary: "What Is the Chinese Side's Purpose in Creating the Image of Vietnam Driving Out Overseas Chinese?"]

[Text] With the passage of time, the program staged by the Chinese side has increasingly exposed the director's intentions. The first act showed bad elements telling Overseas Chinese that because China supports Cambodia, a war will break out between China and Vietnam, that when it does, the Overseas Chinese will suffer and therefore they should escape quickly. These bad elements unhesitatingly urged or forced Overseas Chinese to escape to China by threatening that if they did not do so, they would be regarded as national traitors.

The second act consisted of prearranged films featuring escaping Overseas Chinese being beaten, robbed and driven out by the Vietnamese people, but these films were only fictitious dramas. Viewers of Peking television were easily able to see this. For example, while the Chinese side charges that Vietnam seized all property owned by the Overseas Chinese, we could see boats loaded with property in the films. While the Chinese side charges that Vietnamese troops fired on Overseas Chinese, on the television we could only see one person with a slightly cut hand and another with a scratched back. As for the youth who was allegedly robbed by Vietnamese, we were able to see that he still had his wristwatch. Obviously, these charges are false.

The third act was staged on 24 May, and showed a spokesman for the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the State Council openly slandering Vietnam for persecuting, expelling and driving the Overseas Chinese back to China. Chinese news media immediately set their propaganda machinery in motion to chime in with the slander. All this was obviously a premeditated plan laden with evil intentions. Because this performance was so blatant, even Western radio stations and news agencies--including BBC and UPI--not to mention well-intentioned people, expressed doubts about China's charges. They pointed out contradictions in its charges and the childishness of the director.

Facts are facts, and a camel cannot pass through the eye of a needle. Vietnam's policy on Overseas Chinese brooks no distortion or slander. Everyone knows that the Overseas Chinese and Chinese Vietnamese are an integral part of the Vietnamese nation. Over the past few decades, they have enjoyed all civil rights in Vietnam and have fulfilled the same responsibilities as Vietnamese. They have contributed to the struggle against U.S. aggression and for national salvation and to socialist construction. Therefore, people in general really cannot understand why Vietnam would drive out a component part of its own nation. Nor can they understand why Vietnam would provoke China or Cambodia by driving away Overseas Chinese at a time when Vietnam is trying to pool all its manpower and material resources to build its country and is striving to solve the problems of clothing, food and welfare for its people. If the Vietnamese people had sufficient wisdom to defeat the United States, they certainly have ample wisdom to refrain from doing such a thing.

The question is: What is the director's purpose in rigging up the image of Vietnam expelling Overseas Chinese? The man in the street can see that the purpose is to create difficulties for Vietnam's socialist construction, which is a serious matter. But even more serious is the fact that it undermines the long-standing friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese people, which is not an easy thing to do.

The great friendship cultivated by generations of communists and people of the two countries has become an important factor contributing to the victory of the people's revolution in both countries. It has been deeply imprinted in the hearts and minds of the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples. It is the indestructible friendship between people who are "both comrades and brothers." On their part, the Vietnamese people have a profound grasp of the true spirit of patriotism and proletarian internationalism and are determined to continue to safeguard and consolidate this friendship.

We believe that with their revolutionary tradition, the Chinese people will clearly distinguish between right and wrong and truth and falsehood and not be fooled by agitating propaganda. We hope that the Chinese side will positively respond to the proposal made by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry in its 28 May 1978 statement, that is, that the two sides get in touch in early June to discuss and settle their differences on the Overseas Chinese question and other issues regarding the relations between the two countries. The dark clouds hanging over the two countries surely will be dispersed.

Cambodian-Language Commentary

BK030904Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Station commentator's article: "We Urge You To Examine and Write in Accordance With the Facts"]

[Text] It is distasteful to see scores of Chinese-language newspapers in Hong Kong rivaling each other in their blatant and gross distortions of the SRV's policy toward the Hoa people. They have alleged, for example, that:

"Vietnam has persecuted the ethnic Chinese, pillaged their possessions and forced them to work in new economic zones"--HSING PAO, 8 May. Vietnam has ostracized the Chinese residents there on a large scale and in a most inhumane manner, violently killing many of them"--HUI PO, 6 May.

WEN HUI PO slanderously described the reform of capitalist trade in South Vietnam as "an act of unfounded confiscation of private property."

KUANG CHIAO CHING, in its May 1978 issue, said: "This is an act of plunder, mugging and confiscation of the possessions of the ethnic Chinese in Cholon," and so on.

All of this is a bunch of sheer and total fabrication. The devilish aim of these newspapers is nothing but to arouse hegemonic chauvinism and national hatred against Vietnam, to undermine the solidarity between the Vietnamese and Hoa peoples and to destroy the age-old bonds of unity and fraternal friendship between Vietnam and China.

We should note that the maneuvers used by these newspapers in Hong Kong do not differ much from those tactics resorted to by bad elements among the Hoa people in their attempt to distort Vietnam's unswerving policy and mislead other Hoa people into believing them and seeing themselves forced to abandon their stable, sufficient and happy livelihood in Vietnam and return to China.

Hoa people in Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City and all other areas have in the past few days voiced their opposition to and denunciation of these propaganda ploys. This is another glaring proof clearly showing how far a number of newspapers in Hong Kong have gone in fabricating stories.

After returning to China, many Hoa people have realized the truth and have since fled back to Vietnam. This further demonstrates that in order to attain their evil goal, some newspapers in Hong Kong have not hesitated to turn black into white and lies into truths.

The authors of the articles in the above-mentioned newspapers know better than anyone else that there is no place where the Hoa people could have received better treatment than in Vietnam. They know well that ethnic Vietnamese in China have enjoyed very few advantages and, although the Vietnamese side has repeatedly informed the Chinese authorities about this situation for the past 20 years, the conditions of Vietnamese residents in China have hardly improved.

Regarding facts about the reform of the capitalist trade and industry in various provinces of South Vietnam--facts which were distorted by these same newspapers--we can reply that this is a class policy which all socialist countries have implemented without exception. The Chinese themselves did this in the past. Why have these newspapers in Hong Kong not condemned China?

In South Vietnam, all of the people, including Vietnamese nationals and Hoa people, accept this reform, and the reform program being undertaken in Vietnam is far more humanitarian than the same reform policy being practised in a number of other countries. This policy is aimed at eliminating exploitation and class differences. It is not aimed at suppressing [words indistinct] at all. On the contrary, they have been transformed into working people who are useful to society and to themselves and their families. The children of these capitalists learn and behave like the children of other working people.

This correct policy has won the support and active participation of all Hoa workers and working people. This is because they also were the victims of exploitation by Hoa-born capitalists. Among the Hoa-born workers, 14 have been chosen to work as managers of factories in this reform movement in Ho Chi Minh City. This is a fact that a number of newspapers in Hong Kong cannot dispute.

One point that is not clear and which looks very surprising is that if these Hong Kong newspapers are really so concerned with the plight of the so-called "victimized residents" in Vietnam, why have they remained silent for more than 3 years now in the face of the real tragedy of so many Chinese residents in Kampuchea? Why did they not say a word when thousands of ethnic Chinese were massacred, persecuted and ostracized by the Kampuchean authorities? This is only a disgusting show of sham morality.

Listen to the voice of a pure Hoa--sister (Mao Hsi-hoa), a worker at the Dong Lay, Bien Hoa, machine factory: When my family and other Hoa people in Kampuchea were beaten up and pistol-whipped out of our houses, why did not a single soul speak up in our defense? It is only now that we are enjoying a stable livelihood that people start deploring the fact that we are being persecuted and victimized.

Brother Ly Bun Chin, a Hoa who fled from Kampuchea, said In the face of the crimes directed by the Kampuchean authorities against the Hoa people we met with a total indifference.

When thousands of Hoa people in Kampuchea took refuge in Vietnam, they received the best treatment from the Vietnamese Government and people. No distinction has been made between Hoa and a Vietnamese. Vietnam has given us work and a stable life. All the accusations are false. We are grateful to Vietnam.

What has been incomprehensible before is now easy to understand when we clearly see the real intention of these Hong Kong newspaper. This issue is not really about the Hoa people, but they are using the issue of the Hoa people as a pretext to implement their dark, perfidious policy.

We urge the editors of the Hong Kong newspapers to examine and write in accordance with the facts. All the ploys of distortion, slanders, agitation and incitement of national hatred cannot make you famous. On the contrary, history will condemn you because you are undermining the bonds of friendship between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

Thai-Language Commentary

BK031100Y Hanoi International Service in Thai 0500 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Station commentary: "Is It True That the Hoa People in Vietnam Have Been Maltreated?"]

[Text] Respected listeners: Today--3 June--the SRV and China could have been negotiating to settle the Hoa problem if only the Chinese side had accepted the Vietnamese side's 27 May proposal. It is regrettable that the Chinese side has still not responded to Vietnam's proposal. Just the opposite, the Chinese side has intensified its propaganda to incite national hatred. The following is a Vietnam radio commentator's commentary entitled: "Is It True That the Hoa People in Vietnam Have Been Maltreated?"

Paying no heed to the SRV's restrained and well-intentioned attitude and the [words indistinct] and sincere warning of world opinion, for the past several days the giant Chinese propaganda machine has continued to unilaterally wage a slanderous anti-Vietnamese propaganda campaign.

On the evening of 31 May Chinese television showed a film, the seventh in a series, about the so-called "Vietnamese attack on and expulsion and intimidation of the Hoa people." The film was similar to the preceding six shows and was about 3 minutes long. Viewers saw only the sequences they were supposed to see, and with accompanying slanderous comments.

However, facts always speak more clearly than words. Therefore, regardless of the giant Chinese propaganda machine's fabrications, the correct Vietnamese policy toward its friendly neighboring country--China--cannot be distorted. Vietnamese of Chinese origin are included in this policy.

Events over the past 20 years have demonstrated that the Vietnamese party and government have implemented a correct and reasonable ethnic minority policy on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. They have used a class outlook and stand to settle ethnic minority problems. Vietnam has always regarded Vietnamese of Chinese origin as one of many nationalities in Vietnam; they are entitled to the same rights and privileges as Vietnamese people and other ethnic minorities. It can be said that nowhere else in the world do Hoa people enjoy the complete rights and benefits that they do in Vietnam. On the other hand, Vietnamese living in China receive very limited benefits. As a result of this correct Vietnamese policy, the Hoa people have been encouraged to participate in national defense tasks and national reconstruction. It must be added here that the Vietnamese party and state have also carried out a humanitarian policy toward those foreign nations whose activities were closely linked with the imperialists' aggression against Vietnam.

In accordance with their wishes, a number of foreign nationals, such as French, Americans, etc, have received Vietnamese assistance for their repatriation. This has been highly praised by [words indistinct] and general public opinion, noting that such a policy demonstrates Vietnamese humanitarianism. Moreover, after 30 years of war, Vietnam now has no other designs or interests but to consolidate the people in the entire country in order to heal the wounds of war, reconstruct the country and bring about a new, happy life for its people.

India's NATIONAL HERALD on 30 May correctly noted that Vietnam wants no border conflicts with Cambodia and certainly does not want to fight China. The Vietnamese people believe in peace through negotiations and want to continue with their national reconstruction. They seek and want no conflicts. However, why has the propaganda machine of large country like China stepped up its operations? Thailand's PRACHACHAT newspaper on 31 May notes that this noisy propaganda is intentionally and purposely anti-Vietnamese.

[Words indistinct] are the Chinese trying to protect the legitimate interests of the Hoa people? These suppositions are wrong. The true purpose of the Chinese propaganda, which UPI notes, constitutes incitement, was exposed by the 27 May statement of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry spokesman. Facts show that the incitement and forced repatriation of the Hoa people and the subsequent fabrication about their being attacked, intimidated and expelled by Vietnam are calculated Chinese acts aimed at creating problems for socialist construction efforts in Vietnam, and at destroying the friendship and sowing division between the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples.

LE MONDE, the newspaper of big capitalists in France, noted on 30 May that an anti-Vietnamese policy is developing extensively in Peking and is growing alarmingly day by day. The Hoa people issue can easily elicit a reaction among the Chinese people, and it is certain that the Chinese propaganda machine is trying to create this effect. It has chosen to create this issue in order to deceive the Chinese people.

In view of such a situation, the Vietnamese people strongly hope that the Chinese people will be cautious and distinguish true from false so as to preserve the longstanding Chinese-Vietnamese friendship.

ANONYMOUS NHAN DAN READER SCORES PEKING RADIO 'TRAGIC STORY'

OW031529Y Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun VNA--A Chinese-born reader of the Hanoi daily NHAN DAN today gave the lie to Radio Peking's complete distortion about a Hoa fisherman's suicide attempt in Vietnam.

Radio Peking on 1 June quoted a Chinese woman returning from Vietnam as holding the Vietnamese authorities responsible for the suicide of her husband because, she said, "he had been so harrassed by the Vietnamese security men that he finally took his life by biting off his tongue."

The NHAN DAN reader, who asked not to be identified, wrote: "I know this case very well. That unfortunate man was Tri Trau, 30, member of a fishing co-operative on Cat Ba Island (near Haiphong harbour--editor) and father of a little child. He was a straightforward and industrious person.

On the afternoon of 19 April, 1978, Tri Trau returned home from fishing and found his house in a shambles. His wife, Lin, had sold everything from furniture to pots and crockery. No sooner had he entered his house than his wife and a bunch of people surrounded him and bombarded him with warnings: "China supports Kampuchea and is going to attack Vietnam. If we Hoa people stay here, our lives will be greatly endangered and we may be killed either by China or Vietnam. We should leave Vietnam quickly."

"Seeing that all his property had gone and he himself was being pressured to abandon his peaceful life, Trau was thrown into turmoil. As he hesitated, his wife and the others called him names and accused him of treason to China. Tri Trau, at the end of his wits, bit off his tongue--that is all there is to it."

The reader continued: "On hearing Radio Peking's 'Hot news' on 1 June, I am sure everyone can see its absurdity and naivete. I knew the story from beginning to end, and I could not remain silent at this abusive practice of making white black or, as a Chinese proverb puts it, 'spitting blood on the face of others.' I am afraid the Chinese people may be duped by this dark scheme. I earnestly ask your daily to make the truth known."

Concerning Radio Peking's claim that Tri Trau was left to die by the Vietnamese authorities, the anonymous reader wrote: "Tri Trau did not die after he bit off his tongue. He was taken to the Cat Ba hospital. On the afternoon of the next day, his wife and her companions called on him at the hospital and showered him with even worse curses while he had not regained full consciousness. They pressed him to get up and leave with them."

"In despair, Trau threw himself against a rock and his spinal column was badly hurt. This time he was brought to the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia friendship hospital in Haiphong where he was attended to. As he was recovering his wife arrived, insisted on bringing him home, and later put him on a boat and sailed to China, in spite of the hospital staff's advice that a voyage would endanger his life."

"Like other ordinary Hoa people, I see that Radio Peking is full of blatant lies and feel ashamed for it. I could not rest until I'd told you what I saw."

CHINESE REFUGEE FROM PHNOM PENH TELLS OF PERSECUTION IN CAMBODIA

BK031204Y Hanoi International Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 3 Jun 78 BK

[Statement by Cambodian-Chinese refugee Lam Kien Phong denouncing crimes by the Cambodian authorities--portion recorded]

[Text] Since assuming power, the Phnom Penh authorities have implemented a policy of persecution, plunder and terror against the Hoa people in Kampuchea. Many Hoa people who could no longer endure the atrocities in Kampuchea have taken refuge in various countries, including Vietnam. In the face of the savage and ferocious crimes of the Kampuchean authorities, China has paid no attention to their fate and has remained completely silent. In fact, China has blatantly distorted the correct policy pursued by Vietnam vis-a-vis the Hoa people.

Here are the views of a Hoa refugee from Kampuchea on this issue. Brother Lam Kien Phong is a Hoa who lived in Phnom Penh and was driven out to Vietnam by the Kampuchean authorities in 1975. He is now holding a job in Vietnam. His statement is as follows:

[Begin recording in Chinese fading into Cambodian translation] Ladies and gentlemen: I am a Hoa from Kampuchea. I was born in Kampuchea and grew up there. On 17 April 1975 the Kampuchean army entered Phnom Penh to the rejoicing of all people, including we Hoa residents. We warmly greeted the total victory of the Kampuchean revolution. However, as we were celebrating this occasion, all the inhabitants of Phnom Penh were ordered to evacuate the city. Everybody experienced dire distress. The people were forced to walk. Many had swollen legs and feet and could not take another step. Many children cried from hunger and to the despair of their exhausted parents because there was no food to feed them.

Some parents decided to leave their babies behind. But hardly had they laid them at the side of the road than these innocent sucklings were beaten and killed by the cruel Kampuchean soldiers.

When I reached Stoung, I was sent to work in a cooperative where, half-starved, I toiled all day long. We received only a strict ration of one milk can of rice per head. This was not enough even to prepare a thin rice soup. As for the work, it was so heavy that we considered ourselves animals. Moreover, there were countless cases of summary execution and confiscation of property. During the exodus from Phnom Penh, anyone wearing a watch or having a bicycle, motorcycle or good clothes could be sure of being stopped and having all his possessions "borrowed" by the Kampuchean soldiers.

Many Hoa people were scared because they knew that the midnight knock at the door meant certain death.

It seemed to me as if Kampuchea's revolution did not need manpower; Chinese and Vietnamese residents as well as the Kampuchean people themselves were sent to live in the jungle where many of them were massacred in the most barbarous way, their heads smashed with hoes or axes.... No need to waste a bullet.

In this atmosphere of terror, at the end of 1975 I decided to flee to Vietnam. The other members of my family were not so fortunate.

When I first arrived in Vietnam I was lonely and in total despair. Thanks to the assistance of the Vietnamese revolution, I was given a job in a factory.

From all of this, I wonder why, in the face of the persecution and massacre conducted by the Kampuchean authorities against Chinese residents, China has not voiced a word of protest. On the contrary, China has slanderously accused Vietnam of persecuting and driving Chinese residents back to China. In my view, the above-mentioned slander of the Chinese side does not conform to reality. Vietnam and China are two socialist countries. Why does China attempt to undermine Vietnam's socialist construction?

In fact, Vietnam has no intention of persecuting the Chinese residents. Since the day I fled from Kampuchea and took refuge in Vietnam, I have witnessed only good treatment of the people by the Vietnamese revolution. [end recording]

MASS MEETINGS CONTINUE TO REFUTE PRC CHARGES, SUPPORT GOVERNMENT

Hanoi Ethnic Chinese

OW031603Y Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--One hundred and fifty delegates of Hoa people in Hanoi to a meeting here today flatly rejected distortions on the Hoa people in Vietnam contained in statement by a spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of China's State Council.

The rejection was made in a resolution adopted by these delegates of workers, public employees, handicraftsmen, teachers, doctors, labour heroes and technical cadres in Hanoi.

Sixteen Hoa delegates took the floor. Among them were Trang Dung, member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee; Dr Quan Dong Hoa of the Central Institute of Eastern Medicine; Thai Lap Thanh, member of the people's council of Hoan Kiem district; Miss On Thuc Hue, English teacher at the Pham Hong Thai senior high school; and On Dinh Bao, student at the Hanoi Teachers College.

The participants heard a report on the life of Hoa people in Hanoi. The report said the city now has more than 3,000 Hoa workers and public employees, among them 103 college graduates and post graduates.

It said children of many Hoa families took part in the mass resistance against the French colonialists and U.S. aggression; 12 Hoas were awarded orders or medals and insignia.

The resolution pointed out that under the new system in Vietnam Hoa people in Hanoi have enjoyed all rights as the ethnic Vietnamese. They work at factories, construction sites, public offices, co-operatives and mass organisations. Many Hoas are members of the Communist Party of Vietnam, of people's councils, the administration and Fatherland Front and other mass organisations at all levels.

The resolution reaffirmed the correct and loyal policy of the Vietnamese party, government and Fatherland Front toward Hoa people in Vietnam.

"For these reasons," the resolution said, "we firmly refute the statement of the spokesman for the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of the PRC State Council and the fallacious propaganda campaign whipped up by the Chinese press, radio and television concerning the Hoa people in Vietnam. That propaganda clashes with the truth about the Vietnamese party and government's policy toward the Hoa people. It harms the friendship between the people of Vietnam and China and only benefits the imperialists and reactionary forces."

"We unanimously approve the proposal that the Chinese side stop all provocative propaganda and that the Chinese Government's representatives will meet the Vietnamese Government's representatives as early as possible to settle all differences on this problem," the resolution said.

Ho Chi Minh City People

BK021646Y Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA)--Hoa communities in various sectors of Ho Chi Minh City have rallied over the past few days in support of the Vietnamese Government's correct stand on the question of Hoa people in Vietnam.

At one such meeting, commenting on the charges by a spokesman of the Overseas Chinese Affairs Office of China's State Council that Vietnam is "brutalizing and expelling Chinese residents", Mr Lu Tho Minh, a 28-year-old Hoa administrative officer at textile mill Number 10, said:

"Viet and Hoa here are brothers and sisters. We have always helped one another to fulfill our plans. When one falls sick, the other takes his place. When a family is in financial straits, everyone gives a helping hand. Solidarity is an important factor of our successes".

At the 10th ward in the 5th precinct, which has the largest Hoa population in the city, Mr Lai Cang, an administrative clerk, said: "Our duty is to work better and better for socialist construction. Under the U.S.-puppet regime ill-intentioned persons among the Hoa sought to undermine Sino-Vietnamese friendship, but they failed. Now they try again, but I believe they will fare no better, because truth will finally prevail".

The chairman of the ward people's committee reported that life in the ward is now normal and that in the coming days 15 traders of Chinese descent and their families, together with Vietnamese traders and their families, will go to Minh Hai Province south of the city to join agricultural and industrial production according to plans they made months before. Of the 22 public servants in the ward people's committee, 20 are of Chinese descent.

Further Report

OW041609Y Hanoi VNA in English 15555GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jun (VNA)--"I am greatly surprised to hear the Chinese side claim that Vietnam discriminates against, oppresses and kills Hoa people. I have never seen such things in this city," said Chau Trung of Chinese descent, owner of the Tan Thanh glazed brick factory, at a meeting of almost 300 Vietnamese and Hoa businessmen in Ho Chi Minh City yesterday.

Trung Chau went on to say that following the liberation of Saigon in 1975, the Vietnamese administration supplied raw materials to his and other Hoa businessmen's factories to continue production. Later, of his own free will he turned his factory into a state-private partnership. He added that he had been awarded six congratulatory certificates by the people's committee of his residential sixth precinct.

Mr Chau Khue, another Hoa, a technician of the Thuan Hung coconut-oil factory in the eighth precinct, said: "The Chinese side's lies are aimed only at dividing the Vietnamese and Chinese peoples and preventing socialist construction in Vietnam."

Many other Hoa businessmen, such as Truong Le, member of the city's businessmen's liaison committee, Sam Thanh Quang, owner of the V' Sinh printing house; Dang Chinh, owner of the Quoc Dat printing house, expressed their indignation at the Chinese side's gross slanders and their support for the Vietnamese Government's consistent policy of friendship. The participants adopted a petition demanding that the Chinese side put an end to its propaganda campaign against Vietnam and negotiate with Vietnam soon to solve the Hoa people question.

Ho Chi Minh City Intellectuals

OW040734Y Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jun (VNA)--Hoa and Vietnamese intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City have rejected as untrue China's statements about the Vietnamese Government's policy regarding Hoa people in Vietnam. At a 600-strong meeting held on 2 June the participants analysed the Chinese statement on 24 May and agreed that it was a deliberate distortion of facts designed to divide Hoa and Viet.

They adopted a resolution pointing out that as inhabitants of the city, they could say with certainty that the charges made by China were groundless. The resolution demanded that the Chinese side stop undermining the friendship between the Chinese and Vietnamese peoples.

Textile Mill Exhibit

OW030302Y Hanoi VNA in English 0239 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--There is a strong sense of solidarity between Vietnamese and Hoa workers at textile factory No. 10 in Ho Chi Minh City.

The daily TIN SANG (MORNING NEWS) quoted deputy director Nguyen Van Sen as affirming complete equality and unity between Vietnamese and Hoa workers whose mutual assistance, he said, has helped the factory surpass all its plans over the past three years.

Almost all the 122 workers of Chinese descent, who make up 40 percent of the work force, are paid more than before liberation, and a number have been appointed to leading posts. Hua Ngoc Loan, head of a spinning team and a front rank worker, said her team-mates have been of great help to her in studying Vietnamese. Before liberation, she could not read or write. But now she is at the second form of complementary education. "In my team, we are brothers and sisters to one another," she said.

INTERNATIONAL SUPPORT FOR STAND ON ETHNIC CHINESE CONTINUES

Soviet, Indian, French Papers

BK021707Y Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA)--Under the title "A Dangerous Intervention," the Soviet paper PRAVDA on 1 June wrote in its commentary:

"Peking continues creating tension and intervening in the internal affairs of Vietnam. The frantic campaign about the question of the Hoa people in Vietnam launched by the Chinese side is aimed at creating more difficulties to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and damaging its prestige and influence in the international arena."

The paper went on: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is trying to settle the differences between China and Vietnam through negotiations and desires to establish relations of peace, friendship, co-operation and close neighbourhood with all nations. Peace-loving public opinion in Asia and the rest of the world welcome the unambiguous and principled stand of Vietnam."

On 30 May the NATIONAL HERALD of India said in its editorial: The Vietnamese are at war with Kampuchea. But they have taken care not only of Kampuchean refugees but also of thousands of Chinese residents who have escaped to Vietnam. Vietnam does not want to engage in conflict with Kampuchea and surely still less with China. The paper noted that "the Vietnamese believe in peace and negotiation and want to continue their national construction. They have no intention and no need to provoke a conflict".

The French paper LE MONDE wrote on 29 May that while Peking denounced "brutalities" against Hoa people leaving Vietnam, it remained silent about the fate of Chinese residents in Kampuchea, because Kampuchea is a friendly regime. "Nobody doubts, however, what has become of these Chinese".

Bulgarian Official, Hungarian Paper

OW030321Y Hanoi VNA in English 0255 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--Bulgarian Deputy Foreign Minister Nikolay Minchev on 30 May expressed full support for Vietnam's correct stand expounded in the 27 May statement of the Foreign Ministry spokesman refuting China's distortion of the Vietnamese Government's policy toward the Hoa people in Vietnam. The minister was receiving Vietnamese Ambassador to Bulgaria Le Quang Hiep.

Under the title "The Responsibility Rests With Peking", NEPSZABADSAG, newspaper of the Socialist Workers' Party of Hungary, on 31 May said: "Through the Chinese leaders' statements that the Hoa people in Vietnam were discriminated against and persecuted, it is clear that Peking has made the problem of opposing Vietnam their state policy. The allegations that Vietnam sabotages the friendship between Vietnam and China, that Vietnam is ungrateful, that the socialist transformation in southern Vietnam is aimed at opposing China and so on..., are obviously foolish claims leading to a serious situation. People wonder whether Vietnam's policy toward China has changed. Both reality and logic have flatly rejected such a claim".

The paper went on to say: "Vietnam is a neighbour of China. During the long process of history, as well as during its liberation wars, Vietnam always united with China and maintained excellent friendship with Peking. There is no change in Vietnam's policy toward with China. Vietnamese leaders have many times declared that Vietnam always preserves and strengthens its traditional friendship with the fraternal people of China. People are getting more suspicious of Peking's noisy propaganda about the Hoa people issue."

"It is undeniable that most of the Chinese residents in Kampuchea have been driven out of their economic establishments by Kampuchean authorities who even deprive them of their minimum right to live. Yet in this case Peking remains indifferent and has not said even one word of protest.

"All this proves that Vietnam is not responsible for the deterioration of the relations between the two countries. Instead, Peking has chosen to change its policies, which leads to the present row between Vietnam and China."

Cuban Minister, Media, CSSR Paper

OW031637Y Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--Cuban Deputy Foreign Minister Pelegrin Torres has reaffirmed the Cuban Government and people's solidarity with and support to the Vietnamese Government's correct stand on the question of the Hoa people in Vietnam as expounded in the 27 May statement of Vietnam's Foreign Ministry spokesman. He was receiving Vietnamese Ambassador Ha Van Lau on 30 May in Havana.

On 1 June, GRANMA, newspaper of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, refuted Peking's campaign of slanders against Vietnam about the question of the Hoa people in Vietnam. For its part, the Cuban youth newspaper JUVENTUD REBELDE on 31 May exposed China's indifference to the repression of Chinese residents in Kampuchea. Over the past week, PRENSA LATINA and the Cuban radio and television have repeatedly condemned China's slanders against Vietnam.

The Czechoslovak paper LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE said in a commentary on 2 June that China's campaign about the question of the Hoa people in Vietnam was aimed at creating difficulties to Vietnam in its socialist construction, weakening socialism in Vietnam and sapping the prestige and influence of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in the international arena.

The paper pointed out: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is trying to settle the differences between Vietnam and China through negotiations and is making all-out efforts to maintain peace and build friendship, cooperation and good relations with all nations. Vietnam's clear-cut and principled stand is welcomed by peace-loving public opinion in Asia and the rest of the world."

Hungarian Group, USSR-CSSR Statement

OW031707Y Hanoi VNA in English 1529 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--"We energetically condemn the acts of provocation and encroachment upon Vietnam's territory by the Kampuchean authorities," declared the secretary of the Budapest organization of the Hungarian Union of Young Communists at a recent meeting in solidarity with Vietnam in Budapest.

The meeting, sponsored by the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front, the Peace Council, and the Union of Young Communists organization in Budapest, was held on 1 June in Hanoi Park, on the occasion of the month of peace, friendship and solidarity against imperialism.

The speaker hailed the Vietnamese people's struggle against U.S. aggression as a wonderful example of heroism for the world's peoples struggling for independence and freedom. He continued: "With the international reactionaries' assistance, the Kampuchean authorities are seeking every means to hamper the socialist construction in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and prevent it from exerting an international influence."

"Together with other peace and justice-loving peoples in the world, the Hungarian youth and people pledge to unite with and support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their socialist construction," the speaker said.

The joint statement issued following the Soviet party and government delegation's recent visit to Czechoslovakia says: "The Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia support the stand of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam which desires to develop relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation among Southeast Asian countries, including the SRV's constructive proposals for settling problems concerning relations between Vietnam and Kampuchea."

Mongolian Official, Cuban, Malaysian Papers

OW041621Y Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 4 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 4 Jun (VNA)--First Vice Foreign Minister of Mongolia D. Yondon has told Vietnamese Ambassador Nguyen Xuan Hoa that Mongolia "understands Vietnam's correct position and actions on the question of Hoa people in Vietnam and fully supports this position and these actions," says a report from Ulaanbaatar.

The Cuban Communist Party paper GRANMA wrote in an editorial of 2 June: "Anyone who had an opportunity to visit North Vietnam can see clearly that many Vietnamese of Hoa descent have been living there for years. They have the same and equal rights and obligations as ethnic Vietnamese. So far, the Vietnamese leaders have never encouraged xenophobia among the people. There are many Hoa people living in South Vietnam too, who include elements who were related to the former Saigon puppet administration and collaborated with the U.S. during its war of aggression against Vietnam. But most abominable of all is that the Chinese leaders are protecting these elements--capitalists whose property has been nationalized by a sovereign country now engaged in socialist construction."

GRANMA continued: "This undertaking of Peking is a clear warning to other governments in the region because there are large Hoa communities in these countries. This shows that Peking is reserving for itself the right to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries under the pretext of 'defending the interests of its peoples which is what the United States and France are doing.'"

The Malaysian paper STRAITS TIMES said in its editorial on 27 May that the tense relations between Vietnam and China have caused leaders of Southeast Asian countries to ask themselves whether Peking is applying a new policy towards Overseas Chinese. Noting that the Chinese authorities have all along remained silent about the eviction of Hoa people in Kampuchea from urban areas to the countryside, the paper said that people are more and more vigilant over Peking's words and deeds in the question of Overseas Chinese.

SENATOR KENNEDY'S REMARKS ON NORMALIZATION OF RELATIONS NOTED

BK050925Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] In his speech in the U.S. Senate on 25 May, Senator Kennedy demanded that the Carter administration normalize relations with Vietnam. He said: The U.S. Government has conducted negotiations for normalization of relations between the two countries. I believe these efforts should continue. I hope both sides will make new efforts to establish normal relations, including the establishment of embassies in Hanoi and Washington, abolish the trade embargo against Vietnam and contribute to postwar reconstruction in Vietnam.

NGUYEN VAN HIEU ADDRESSES UN DISARMAMENT SESSION

BK021701Y Hanoi VNA in English 1631 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA)--"Disarmament must be based on the principle of respect for national independence, freedom and sovereignty," said Nguyen Van Hieu, head of the Vietnamese delegation at the United Nations General Assembly's special meeting on disarmament on 31 May.

He said: "The struggle for peace and against war and arms race is inseparable from the struggle for independence and freedom". Hieu welcomed the meeting as an important landmark on the road of struggle by the international community for lasting peace.

Speaking of disarmament, he said: "We must discuss the arms race conducted by imperialism, colonialism and the international reactionary forces which are endangering world peace."

Recalling the experience of the Vietnamese people who for 30 (thirty) years were victims of imperialist aggression and atrocities caused by modern weapons, Hieu said: "From this experience, the Vietnamese people hold that the struggle for peace and against war and arms race are inseparable from the struggle for independence and freedom. Disarmament, therefore, must be based on the principle of respect for national independence, freedom and sovereignty."

"Disarmament is an ardent desire of the world's peoples, but as long as the imperialists balk at disarmament, continue their arms race, kindle aggressive wars and enslave and exploit the peoples, then we must heighten our vigilance and strengthen our national defence forces so as to defend ourselves and promptly hit back at the imperialists whenever they recklessly invade our countries."

Hieu stressed: "Experiences in international political life show that a disarmament measure is of positive significance only when it leads to total and thorough disarmament and when it does not favour the forces of war, aggression and reaction, nor tie the peoples' hands in their struggle for self-defence or for liberation, as well as in peaceful construction and development."

Hieu expressed the conviction that the people's struggle for disarmament, freedom, peace, democracy and social progress will make steady progress. He wished the session fine success.

GOVERNMENT, UN AGENCY SIGN RESEARCH PROJECT DOCUMENTS

OW030817Y Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--A document on the United Nations Development Program's [UNDP] contribution to a feasibility study of four dams in 1978-1979-1980 was signed here this morning by the representative of the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy and the representative in Vietnam of the UNDP.

Yesterday morning (2 June) the General Department of Geology and the representative of the UNDP signed a document on the promotion of subterranean water research activities from 1978 to 1980.

Both documents are in furtherance of the basic agreement reached between the Vietnamese government and the UNDP in New York on 21 March, 1978.

Present at the signing of both documents were the representatives of the Vietnam Ministry for Foreign Affairs and of the Central Commission for Reception of Foreign Aid.

THAI TRADE DELEGATION MEETS PHAM VAN DONG, CONCLUDES VISIT

OWO31649Y Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 Jun (VNA)--Premier Pham Van Dong yesterday afternoon 2 June received the trade delegation of the Government of the Kingdom of Thailand. Present with the premier were Nguyen Chanh, vice minister of foreign trade; Le Duy Trinh, vice minister of agriculture, and Sanan Plangorayun, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Kingdom of Thailand in Vietnam.

While here, the delegation paid a floral tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum.

It held talks with a Vietnamese Government trade delegation headed by Nguyen Chanh on the broadening and development of trade relations and economic cooperation between the two countries on the basis of the trade and economic and technical cooperation agreement between the two countries signed on 11 January 1978.

The delegation worked with the Ministry of Agriculture on agricultural co-operation between the two countries and with the Vietnam National Bank and Foreign Trade Bank.

Representatives of Thai industrial and trade associations also made contacts with the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce and General Companies and Import-Export Corporation.

Minister of Foreign Trade Dang Viet Chau received the delegation.

Leaving here today, it was seen off by Nguyen Chanh, vice minister of foreign trade, Le Duy Trinh, vice minister of agriculture and members of the Vietnamese Government trade delegation. Sanan Plangprayun, charge d'affaires a.i. of the Kingdom of Thailand in Vietnam, and officials of the Thai Embassy were present at the send-off party.

PHAM VAN DONG RECEIVES OUTGOING MALAYSIAN ENVOY

OWO31553Y Hanoi VNA in English 1539 GMT 3 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 3 June (VNA)--Mohamed H. Yusof, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Malaysia, today paid a farewell call on Premier Pham Van Dong before leaving for home to assume a new task. The premier cordially talked with the ambassador.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH TURKEY 7 JUNE

BK021703Y Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA)--The Foreign Ministry today released the following communique:

"Desirous to promote friendly ties, mutual understanding and cooperation on an equal footing and mutual benefit, in line with the principles and goals of the United Nations Charter, the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Government of the Republic of Turkey have decided to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the two countries. This decision will come into effect as of 7 June 1978."

VNA BEGINS CARRYING NONALIGNED NEWS AGENCY ITEMS

BK021719Y Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Excerpt] Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA)--As from this week VNA will release a number of news reports received from various member-countries of the non-aligned movement.

This is in implementation of the offer made by VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY at the second meeting of the coordination committee of the news agencies pool of non-aligned countries in Jakarta in April 1978, to serve as a regional redistribution centre through its daily news bulletins.

PRICES OF GOODS IN HO CHI MINH CITY REPORTEDLY DECLINE

OW021547Y Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 2 Jun (VNA)--Prices at major markets in Ho Chi Minh City have dropped back to levels prior to the abolition of capitalist trade. That means a cut of between 20 and 25 percent in two months, from late March to late May. Thirty of the 100 main articles are much cheaper. Rice, the most important, costs 15 percent less, pork 8 percent and green vegetables 5 percent.

Credit for this goes first of all to the socialist trade network which has made great efforts to keep the population adequately supplied with primary commodities. In the first days of the currency change foods were sold on credit to people whose accounts had not been released.

Marketing cooperatives have also helped by keeping to the old prices although the old dong was worth 25 percent more than the new dong. Customers, for their part, are refusing to buy unless price tags are displayed.

LATE REPORT: IENG SARY MEETS WITH TENG HSIAO-PING IN PEKING

BK051218Y Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 BK

[Text] According to foreign sources, on the evening of 3 June in Peking Teng Hsiao-ping, vice chairman of the CCP Central Committee and vice premier of the PRC State Council, had cordial, friendly talks with and gave a banquet for Ieng Sary.

LATE REPORT: PRC USES THIEVES, SMUGGLERS TO SLANDER SRV

OW050731Y Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 5 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Jun (VNA)--China is using thieves, smugglers and the mentally ill in its slander campaign against Vietnam.

Giang Xeo Giac, a Chinese-born Vietnamese from the border town of Lao Cai, is a case in point. Nominally a member of an agricultural cooperative, Giac lived chiefly on illegal trade and gambling. He and his five-member family disappeared from the town, reportedly having returned to China "at the call of the motherland." Sometime later, Truong Chi Hong, another Hoa who was three times convicted of opium smuggling, also illegally crossed the border to the other side. Both were given a royal welcome. Then threats began to circulate among the Hoa community that anyone who stayed in Vietnam would be considered a traitor and duly punished.

Radio Peking recently cited the case of a Hoa woman named Bao Le Quan, an employee of the state-run restaurant in Lao Cai town whom the radio said had been robbed of everything, from a pair of shoes to a nailcutter before she left for China.

Mrs Nguyen Thi Phe, a long-time staff member at this restaurant who has known the girl from her infancy said: Bao Le Quan is the daughter of an agent of Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang. The Vietnamese authorities sent her to school like any other Vietnamese child. Later she was admitted to a local agricultural coop, which soon sent her to an accountancy course. But Quan chose to work at the restaurant. She was known to many as a lazy girl who showed no enthusiasm for her work. Before returning to China she sold her cumbersome things and purchased any portable valuables she could lay her hands on.

To top it off, she stole 170 dong from the restaurant. The theft was discovered only after she left. But that is not all. She had agreed to sell a vacuum flask to a neighbour for 30 dong. She took the money but went without delivering the flask.

Then there is the case of an insane Chinese-born youth from Lao Cai who was used to discredit Vietnam. Senior Lieutenant Vu The Truyen of the Vietnamese border police station in Lao Cai said the young man, who had left for China a long time before was suddenly seen on the Vietnamese side of the border river. He waded up and down the river, singing, dancing and tearing off his clothes. Then went in the direction of Hokou on the Chinese side of the border. Chinese propaganda presented him as a victim of the "plunder policy of Vietnam which left the young man with only a few rags."

On 29 May, only a few days after Radio Peking's "denunciation," this disturbed youth again appeared on the Vietnamese side of the river. The Vietnamese authorities asked the Chinese authorities to take him away and to refrain from exploiting his illness.

BRIEFS

SOVIET-AIDED CONSTRUCTION--On 19 May, the Warehouse C construction site of the Construction and Installation Corporation subordinate to the Ministry of Supply started building four 52-ton gasoline tanks with Soviet assistance. To date, nearly 70 percent of the project has been basically completed. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 May 78 BK]

FRENCH, BELGIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATIONS--Hanoi, 1 Jun--A delegation of the France-Vietnam Friendship Association and a delegation of the Belgium-Vietnam Friendship Association arrived here on 30 May for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Peoples of Other Countries. Nguyen Thanh Le, presidium member of the host committee and vice chairman of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party Central Committee, had a cordial conversation with the two delegations. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 1 Jun 78 OW]

ITALIAN NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi, 2 June--Italian Ambassador M.G. Fortini and Mrs Fortini gave a reception here today on Italy's national day. Among the guests were Dang Viet Chau, minister of foreign trade, and Nguyen Xuan, deputy foreign minister, of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Many members of the diplomatic corps attended. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY COLLECTIVIZATION--To date, Ho Chi Minh City has set up 52 cooperatives and 1,205 production teams which have absorbed 56.2 percent of the artisan industry and handicrafts workers. The weaving, garment tailoring and art objects sectors have set up 42 cooperatives and hundreds of production teams with nearly 60,000 workers, or 85 to 90 percent of the total workers of these sectors. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 23 May 78 BK]

MALAYSIA

ALGERIAN ENVOY BRINGS BOUMEDIENE MESSAGE TO PRIME MINISTER

BK021503Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] The special envoy of President Houari Boumediene of Algeria, Mr (Bahsih Boualem), flew into Kuala Lumpur today with a special message for the prime minister Datuk Hussein bin Onn. Mr (Boualem) said on arrival that he would deliver what he described as a very important message from President Boumediene to Datuk Hussein tomorrow. He has already delivered a message to the prime minister of Singapore, Mr Lee Kuan Yew. Mr (Boualem) said messages would also be delivered to the Thai and Lao heads of government.

AGREEMENT SIGNED ON JOINT ECONOMIC VENTURE WITH LIBYA

BK021501Y Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 2 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Libya has proposed that the proposed joint venture Malaysia-Libya holdings should have a capital amounting to \$20 million. The holding, with headquarters in Kuala Lumpur, was one of the proposals included in the joint commission on records of agreement signed between the two countries in Kuala Lumpur today. The minister of primary industries, Datuk Amar Haji Taib bin Mahmud, signed on behalf of Malaysia, while the Libyan minister of housing, Mr Muhammad Ahmad al-Manqush, signed on behalf of his country. Mr. Muhammad al-Manqush later told a news conference that the proposed holding would venture into various commercial fields, including the rubber and timber industries. He said Libya was prepared to assist Malaysia in the petroleum industry, especially in the training of personnel. Libya would also like to see more Malaysian participation in the building industry, including housing projects in Libya.

During the signing ceremony, Datuk Amar Haji Taib said Malaysia attached great importance to the first meeting of the joint commission. He noted that both countries had shown sincerity and determination to improve their existing relations. The two countries are also keen to explore all avenues of cooperation in the cultural, trade, financial and technical fields.

Malaysia was looking forward to the proposed establishment of the Libyan Arab Cultural Center in Kuala Lumpur in the near future. Malaysia considered the center as a significant manifestation in promoting understanding between the two countries. The committees of the joint commission would meet again in Tripoli next year.

Mr Muhammad al-Manqush has left Kuala Lumpur after a 4-day visit to follow up on the agreement signed during the visit of the prime minister, Datuk Hussein bin Onn, to Libya.

SINGAPORE

LEE KUAN YEW LEAVES ON VISIT TO BAHRAIN, IRAN

BK041349Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1317 GMT 4 Jun 78 BK

[Text] Singapore, 4 Jun (AFP)--Singapore Prime Minister Mr Lee Kuan Yew left here tonight for Bahrain for a 4-day visit. During his visit the prime minister will hold talks with the prime minister of Bahrain, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman al-Khalifah, and other leaders on measures to promote bilateral cooperation. The prime minister will leave Bahrain on June 8 for Iran to attend a seminar at the Aspen Institute for humanistic Studies from June 9-11. The prime minister was accompanied by Mrs Lee, the minister for foreign affairs, Mr S. Rajaratnam, the acting minister for social affairs, Dr Ahmad Mattar, and senior government officials.

MARCOS CONVERTS STATE DEPARTMENTS INTO MINISTRIES

OW021352Y Hong Kong AFP in English 1345 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 2 Jun (AFP)--President Ferdinand Marcos today converted state departments into ministries in line with the Philippine Government's transition from a presidential to a parliamentary system.

Mr Marcos, in a presidential decree, also named the secretaries of such departments as ministers, defined the hierarchical relations within the basic duties and responsibilities of the principal officers of such ministries.

The decree provides that every minister shall be assisted by one career deputy minister, unless otherwise provided for by law or by directive of Mr Marcos, who is the president/prime minister, and one political deputy minister.

A government announcement said the career deputy minister shall continue to perform the functions of a department undersecretary and his position shall continue to be covered by the career executive service.

The political deputy minister, on the other hand, shall serve as liaison between the ministry and the 200-member Interim Legislative Assembly and shall be named by the president/prime minister as assembly officer.

Mr Marcos may also name one or more ministers of state for any ministry, the Government said, who may be granted Cabinet rank.

SRV EMBASSY IN MANILA DENIES KNOWLEDGE OF REFUGEES

OW020948Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0825 GMT 2 Jun 78 OW

[Text] Manila, 2 Jun (AFP)--The Vietnamese Embassy here today said it had no information about 85 Vietnamese refugees who escaped to the Philippines by holding four communist soldiers hostage.

"We have no knowledge about the news, so we can not make any comment", Embassy Charge d'Affaires Tran Huy Chuong told AFP in a telephone conversation.

The Vietnamese diplomat declined comment when asked whether his government would make representations with the Philippine Government for the repatriation of the four captives, one of whom was reportedly shot and wounded when he attempted to escape.

The 85 refugees led by a former lieutenant in the Saigon army sailed aboard a wooden boat along with the four troopers into Bataan Province just across Manila Bay, last May 23.

The wounded hostage, identified in Manila news reports as Le Long, swam back to the vessel after he was shot with a .38 cal. revolver reportedly by one of the refugees, said to be a former policeman.

At least 150 refugees have escaped to the Philippines from Vietnam in recent days, including 13 who were rescued from their sinking vessel May 29 by the nuclear-powered aircraft carrier USS Enterprise in the South China Sea, about 100 miles (160 kms.) west of the U.S. Subic Naval Base.

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